MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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Farm · Home · School

THE CHALLENGE

PLANNING WITH VISION...TO ENSURE THE INHERENT HUMAN RIGHTS OF DECENT LIVING, SECURITY, AND INDIVIDUAL DIGNITY, HAS — FOR GENERATIONS NOW — BEEN THE INSPIRED PURPOSE OF THE TIME HONOURED INSTITUTION OF LIFE INSURANCE WHICH HAS ESTABLISHED BEYOND ALL DOUBT THE ABILITY OF REASONING MAN TO PREPARE FOR THE YEARS YET TO BE AND TO MEASURE HIS NEEDS FOR THE UNCERTAIN JOURNEY.

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COLLEGE JOURNAL

The Farm-Dream and Reality

THOUSANDS of persons have dream farms. Some of these persons are young, some are old, some are in-between. If you have a dream farm, it is not at all strange that you should be one of this numerous company.

Much as dream farms may differ as to detail, they doubtless have many features in common. There is always an attractive home in a rural setting, a devoted and helpful wife, happy, healthy children, good and friendly neighbors. There is a yard, a garden, an orchard, a barn and barn lot, and there are fields and pastures, streams and wooded places. There are growing things that you have planted and tilled with your own hands and later on will harvest. There is livestock which you feed and care for. There is first-hand contact with things that are real and genuine; there is peace, quiet, communion with nature, security, independence, a chance to create your own destiny. This is a dream farm.

The real farm is no dream. Farming, in fact, is a hard way of making a living. There is much physical labour about it for the farmer, the farmer's wife and the children, despite all modern machinery and labour-saving devices. Much farm work must be done in weather too hot or too cold, or too wet, for comfort. Farmers cannot leave home and return at will. Live-stock and crops must be cared for at the right time and often the right time is every morning and every night, every day in the year. Hazards are great. Frosts, floods, drought, weeds, and pests and diseases of plants and animals often blast hopes of bountiful harvests and big profits. It is necessary to combat such things constantly and with great skill.

Cash returns from farming are likely to be disappointingly small. Reliable statistics reveal that the great majority of all farmers normally have low annual cash earnings. This is the sobering fact that each person who is deciding whether to enter the farming business should consider carefully and well. To be sure, low cash income is partly offset by low cash living costs. House rent, fuel, water, and a part of the food supply goes with or comes from the farm. The tendency, however, is to over-value, rather than under-value these items. Their value can and should be accurately estimated for

each individual farm lay-out before an investment is made.

Yet, in spite of difficulties, life on a farm has its compensations. A good farm home is a good place to bring up children. The farm has produced its full share of men and women who have made their mark in various fields, and it may be expected to do so in the future.

Rehabilitation, Reconversion and Reconstruction

That the three R's of the post-par world should be the basis of the radio forum, film and adult educational programmes for the coming year was agreed at the joint meeting of public information and adult education bodies held in Winnipeg late last month.

With the end of the war in Europe the three major problems of rehabilitation of enlisted service men and women, the reconversion of war industries and war organizations to peace-time purposes, and the reconstruction of national and community life have presented themselves. With the end of the war against Japan the whole energy of the country can be directed again to their solution. The radio forums, the film circuits and the information services will play an important part in this work.

The meeting was attended by representatives of Farm Radio Forum, Citizens Forum and the National Film Board, along with officials of the CBC, the Wartime Information Board and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Of far-reaching importance, also, were the measures taken at the meeting to insure full co-operation between the official and voluntary agencies in providing adequate information and adult education services to the Canadian public. 'We have still to prove', said one speaker, 'that we can substitute a true leadership in the world for a false one.' That these organizations will work together to that end is a most encouraging announcement.

Our Cover Picture

The farmland scene used on the cover this month was taken near Danville, P.Q., by the photographic service of the Canadian National Railways.

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RGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Some Summer Feeding Problems in Eastern Canada

by E. W. Campton

The spring grazing season with its abundance of leafy growth of grasses is about at an end. The having season is on, or rapidly approaching. Supplies of feed barley, and of millfeeds are especially scarce and the problem of pasturing aftermath is again with us. It may therefore, be in order to comment briefly on a few of the special problems in feeding of farm stock which arise at this season.

Minerals on Pasture

It may be worthwhile to point out that pasture grass, good as it is for dairy cattle, and sheep, is nevertheless frequently deficient in some dietary essentials. One of the important deficiencies insofar as dairy cattle are concerned, is phosphorous. Actually, dairy cattle while on pasture will receive plenty of calcium but there may be a real shortage of phosphorous. Common salt must also be supplied to cattle while on pasture and so there is every reason to sup; ply a mineral mixture. Further than this, the best use of minerals by cattle is while they are in the direct sunlight due to the vitamin D potency of the direct sun irradiation.

A home-made mixture containing about 65 pounds of feeding bone meal and 35 pounds of common salt will be very satisfactory, or if desirable, a commercially prepared cattle mineral may be used. Inasmuch as the Feed Control officials have specified the make-up of mineral mixtures sold for cattle feeding, one can purchase these commercial feeds with every confidence of satisfaction and they may also be purchased on the basis of their price, the cheaper one being just as good as the more expensive one at the present time.

It is good practice to put a quantity of these minerals in a self-feeder or box which is protected from the rain and allow cattle to take what they will of the mixture.

Keep Pastures Short

While we are speaking about pasture it may be worth-while noting that pastures have their highest feed values when the herbage is in the rapidly growing, leafy stage. As the plants mature they decline in feeding value rather sharply. If cattle have been unable to keep the pasture down, and there are considerable areas where the grasses are elongating and starting to go to seed, then it is desirable to mow these long areas. There is nothing lost in mowing the pasture which has become partly mature, for the cattle will still eat the material from the ground. But if these mature plants are not mowed they will not tend

to send up new shoots and hence a continuation of good feeding will not be obtained.

During the warm, dry periods plants tend to go mature very rapidly. If, however, they are cut they also try to continue their growth by sending out further leafy material. Thus by mowing the pastures, which have not been fully grazed down, better feeding for the rest of the season is actually obtained even though it may be necessary for a short time to take animals off the areas to let them recover somewhat.

Cut Hay Early

At the same time that the pastures are beginning to mature the hay crop is also maturing and haying will be a major consideration during the latter part of June. Here again we find a decided advantage in harvesting the hay crop before it is fully matured. The extent of the decline in feeding value which actually occurs, from the time the seed stalk starts to shoot and the blossom is fully out, is not appreciated by many feeders. Actually the best compromise seems to be to try to get the hay cut just before the blossom is really open. In clover, for example, the cutting should be just as the first tinge of color can be seen over the entire field. In other crops the same corresponding stage of maturity should be aimed at. Since it takes some little time to complete the having it will be worthwhile starting a little on the early side in order to have most of the crop cut at the proper time. (Continued on page 21)



This matured herbage, though abundant, has feeding value about equal to timothy hay. Its special value as pasture has gone.

Sales Receipts, Costs and Profits of Imperial Oil Limited for the year 1944

In 1944 Imperial Oil made and sold in Canada and Newfoundland one billion 397 million gallons of products (aviation and motor gasolines, kerosene, fuel oils, lubricants, greases, waxes, asphalts, etc.). For these it				
received		\$182,639,673.10	100.00%	
The cost of the crude oil and other raw materials was	\$99,549,079.18		54.50	
The cost of making the crude oil into finished products was	20,048,806.61		10.98	
The cost for freight and packages was	21,798,814.23		11.94	
The cost of distributing and selling was	15,068,503.80		8.25	
The taxes paid (sales tax, property taxes, income tax, etc., but not including gasoline taxes which ranged from ten to thirteen cents				
	16,240,447.52		8.89	
This made a total cost of		\$172,705,651.34	94.56%	
Leaving a profit of		\$ 9,934,021.76	5.44%	
$9,934,021.76 \div 1,397,000,000 \text{ gallons} = 0.0071$				

A PROFIT OF LESS THAN 3/4 of 1¢ per gallon

A copy of Imperial Oil's illustrated annual report for 1944 will be sent to you if you are interested in learning more about the Company's operations. Address requests to

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Head Offices: Sarnia, Ontario

Ravines and Gullies Can Be Eliminated

by L. G. Heimpel

Along many of the river valleys of this province the beauty as well as the utility of the land is marred by deep gashes in the river banks where the spring floods of countless years have torn down the banks and washed the land into the rivers. The Ottawa river is perhaps the most prominent from this standpoint, but gullying is common wherever water collected on the flatter areas of river valleys runs down fairly steep banks as it approaches the river.

A trip through the Saguenay valley and the Lake St. John district shows that in this area gullying is perhaps more serious than in the Ottawa valley. Much of the land in the Saguenay valley is good quality farm land; some of it is clay to the surface, but other large areas have a top soil of sandy loam which has made the Lake St. John area rather famous as a potato growing area. However, ravines and gullies seem to be prevalent everywhere, many areas being so cut up by them that it is difficult to find rectangular fields of considerable size and many of the tilled areas are of irregular outline.

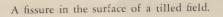
Of course, many of the older, large ravines were perhaps hundreds of years in the making, but they all started as they do today, from a slight depression in the ground surface which becomes a watercourse. Water from spring floods or from heavy rains collects there, and the steeper the slope the more quickly a gully is gouged out. The fine, sedimentary soil has little resistance to the scouring action of water and very soon the banks are under-cut so that the shoulders break off and fall into the channel, even though there may be a tough sod on the surface. Thus the gully becomes wider and deeper with each succeeding flood until, finally, the gully becomes a ravine sufficiently deep at the upper end to rob the channel of its fall, which slows down the stream and makes it wide enough to contain the flow without further erosion. The banks also become stable,

having assumed a slope which gives them what the engineer calls an "angle of repose". By the time this condition of stability is secured, however, the gash cut into the surface of the land becomes an impassable barrier, except through expensive bridging, as many road and railroad builders have experienced.

In the meantime, however, the upper end of the ravine is being extended farther and farther into the high ground, though this action is often more or less arrested by tree growth springing up on the banks. The accompanying photographs show how devastating such extensions of ravines can be when conditions are right. The upper end of this ravine has been stationary for years, but this spring the subsoil at the foot of this sixty or seventy foot bank evidently became sufficiently saturated to become plastic and to give way. The whole bank then started to move slowly down into the watercourse below, this in spite of the fact that a number of large trees had grown up on it. The first picture shows a large fissure which has opened up after cultivation for spring seeding had been started. Some idea of the massive nature of the movement is shown in the second picture. Some trees which had formerly occupied this spot had already moved some distance down the slope.

The unfortunate fact about many gullies and ravines is that they are made by man, usually through the construction of drainage ditches or roads with complete disregard for the factors of slope of watercourse or the amount of resistance to erosion possessed by the soil in question. In many soils ditches simply cannot be made narrow and deep with any degree of safety and when a cut is made through a hill in road construction, stabilizing of the banks must not be forgotten. While not all of our Quebec soils have so little resistance to erosion as those of the Lake St. John district, we have seen, this spring, several landslides







The face of a landslide near the top. Tree growth has already moved down.

and washouts along highways which show that not enough attention had been given to the nature of the subsoils in question.

In the United States, where soil conservation now holds high priority in the nation's agricultural program, the prevention of gullying is of primary concern. There, open ditches become carefully designed "grassy waterways", and, where the slope of the ground is too steep to make these safe, specially designed soil-saving dams are constructed. Is it not high time that we also turn our attention to this important problem?

Science and Cooperation

At a public symposium held in the auditorium of the National Research Council at Ottawa, Professor Sivertz of the University of Western Ontario gave an address that aroused an intensity of interest that few lecturers achieve, while his sincerity and the simple power of his comments awakened firm conviction of the deep import of his statements. Professor Sivertz spoke of a meeting that had been held that day between a group of delegates to the first national conference of the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers. Never before, said Professor Sivertz, had he seen a group of scientists - from all parts of the Dominion and representing many different aspects of Science work together in such cooperative harmony nor on such a high plane of endeavour. He, personally, felt that that day might well mark an epoch in the development of Canadian science and its relation to the people. Here, he said was the antithesis of the ideals of Dr. Fuchs, the "Gauleiter" of Nazi science: wherever such groups of men as had met that day were able to work together, Nazi ideals could never gain sway. The intensity of their effort, the high plane of their purpose, and their unusual manifestation of democratic procedure and objectives had to him been "inspiring". That, too, was the effect Dr. Sivertz left with his listeners, together with a sense of confidence that this organisation would inevitably grow and as surely do good work.

Why should this be of interest to Agriculturists? Agricultural scientists were represented in that group as delegates and *not* as poor cousins; all sciences were, at last, on a common plane. The only level was a horizontal one: chemists, physicists, mathematicians, biologists. engineers, and agricultural scientists planning carefully conceived action to the end that Canadian science should work cooperatively for the welfare of all Canadians, seeking to co-ordinate scientific effort, to make opportunity for our best trained "brains" to stay working in Canada, to educate the the people in the developments of science, to extend opportunities for research, but with all plans dominated by the democratic purpose "to serve the widest application of science and scientific methods for the welfare of society."



Why Cause Disease in Your Fellow Man?

by F. S. Thatcher

Why are we still talking about the need for pasteurization of milk? Probably the chief reason is that not enough pressure has been directed towards our legislators by the public at large in demand of the undoubted health protection that pasteurization affords. This may mean that the public, including the producer, have not been given sufficient information about the need for pasteurization. Bacteriologists and doctors alike have for years made it quite clear that consumption of unpasteurized milk, with the possible exception of "certified" milk, is a decided risk to take by anyone. We wonder, too, if some ulterior political motive could have had a part in delaying conferment of this protection that compulsory pasteurization would provide. If such an unworthy motive could be true and a few votes exchanged for several deaths and the many cases of illness, not to mention the immense number of man-hours lost to productive employment by such illness, as well as the suffering and disillusionment that tuberculosis, for instance, must inflict; if such be true, then it is time for the democratic process to operate with respect to this question. It is up to us to keep on insisting that lives and health still mean more to us than party machines.

Pasteurization Works

The effectiveness of pasteurization is clearly indicated by recently published facts. During the last 151 outbreaks of verified milk-borne outbreaks of disease that occurred in New York State not one had occurred in New York City in spite of its immense consumption because the entire milk supply, except for a small proportion of certified milk, had been pasteurized. This is confirmed by the experience of other progressive cities, and in a recent authoritative article in the Journal of Milk Technology appears the following statement: "Pasteurization has been extremely effective in rendering milk supplies safe from a public health standpoint. Proof of this lies in the fact that there are practically no milk-borne epidemics reported from our larger cities where substantially all the milk is pasteurized; notwithstanding the fact that such milk is older, is shipped long distances and is handled through various plants by many more workers than is the case with milk supplied to towns and villages close to the producing dairies."

Lack of information probably accounts for the common statements such as, "I always drank raw milk and didn't get T.B.", or "People never used to have pasteurized milk and they've lived all right." But, there follows these questions, "Because many people have not suffered through use of raw milk is that any reason to inflict illness on the few who inevitably will? Is it fair to gamble with the life of even *one* baby to satisfy the bigoted notions of a few adults who revel in their ignorance?"

An unpleasant proportion of infant deaths is caused by infant diarrhoeal diseases for which contaminated milk is

an important cause. Great reductions in these diseases during the last few years is directly due to pasteurization of milk. Medical authorities have stated that more than half the total number of cases of tuberculosis in children is of the bovine type which comes from milk. The bovine strain of tuberculosis present in milk can also affect adults. Recently, too, a case was proven where a farmer contracted tuberculosis from his herd and later contaminated three other tested tuberculosis-free herds so that each had to be destroyed.

Ranking high in the diseases caused by use of unpasteurized milk is undulant fever, a disease that in cattle is known as "Bang's disease" or "contagious abortion". The germs that cause this disease are present in the milk of infected cows but are easily killed by pasteurization. This is true also of the dread Streptococcus group of germs that cause scarlet fever or "septic sore throat". The principal cause of outbreaks of these infections is use of unpasteurized milk. These germs may come either from a cow suffering from certain forms of mastitis or may be introduced into the milk during handling by a person with a streptococcic infection. The most common form of food poisoning caused by Stephylococcus germs can also be "marked up" against milk or various milk products, though a combination of both thorough cooling immediately after milking and pasteurization is necessary to protect the consumer against this particular danger.

Gastroenteritis of various forms and degrees of severity which commonly occurs in "outbreaks" involving sometimes large numbers of persons is another threat to public health that doctors know is commonly caused by drinking raw milk, while a high proportion of the typhoid fever epidemics that still occur is also definitely traced to use of unpasteurized milk. Very recently, outbreaks of typhoid causing a number of deaths both in Canada and the United States have been shown to be due to eating cheese made from unpasteurized milk. In consequence, the States of California and New York and the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario have enacted regulations requiring that cheese must either be made from pasteurized milk or else the cheese must be stored for a period of 90 days before use (60 days in U.S.). Quebec health authorities have made similar recommendations to protect the consuming public from typhoid. Other districts are considering similar legislation.

Must we *always* be behind the United States in our use of scientific findings? Canadian scientists and medical experience long ago proved that use of raw milk was a major problem in public health control, but still year after year goes by and the enactment of the necessary laws to give the public the benefit of these scientific developments lags far behind the progress of science.



STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY CEILINGS

Except for minor adjustments designed to improve distribution across Canada throughout the picking season, ceiling prices of strawberries and raspberries will be substantially the same as in 1944. Following are growers' prices:

STAWBERRIES

RASPBERRIES

Quart Pint

Quart Pint

ZONE 1

(Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia)
25¢ 13½¢ 32¢ 17¢

ZONE 2

(Quebec, South of Sorel; Southern Ontario)
To June 26.... 28¢ 15¢ Through
After June 26 20¢ 11¢ Season 30¢ 16

ZONE 3

(Northern Quebec, Northern Ontario) (Same as Zone 1)

ZONE 4

(Prairie Provinces, East Kootenay Area of B.C.)
(Same as Zones 1 and 3)

ZONE 5

(Fraser Valley Area of B.C.) To June 19.... 27ϕ $14\frac{1}{2}\phi$ Through After June 19 22ϕ 12ϕ Season 28ϕ 15ϕ

In Zone 1, these prices are f.o.b. Fredericton, N.B., Zone 2, Simcoe, Ontario; Zone 3, shipping point; Zone 4, Creston, B.C.; Zone 5, Mission, B.C. At points other than the above prices are higher by the cost of transportation from each of these points.

To compensate for greater transit risk, the price ceiling in the three Prairie Provinces has been raised. Wholesale and retail margins are higher and an additional one cent per pint is to be allowed B.C. shippers on carlot shipments to prairie points to cover assembling and loading costs.

PRICE CEILINGS FOR NEW POTATOES

Ceiling prices on new potatoes are unchanged from 1944. Maximum prices for shipper or producer are \$3.75 per cwt. f.o.b. Harrow, Ontario, and Vancouver, B.C., from May 14 to July 18; \$3.50 from July 19 to August 1; \$3.25 from August 2 to August 15; and \$3.00 from August 16 to August 31, 1945. Delivered price to distribution centres in Canada must not exceed the Harrow or Vancouver base price plus normal transportation charges of not more than 40¢ per cwt. Maximum price delivered at any other point shall be the price at the nearest distributing centre plus the cost of transporting potatoes by freight in less than carlots from such distributing centres to the point of delivery.

FARM MACHINERY REPAIR PARTS

All restrictions on the import and manufacture of repair parts for farm machinery and equipment will be lifted on July 1, 1945. The new order maintains machine production at 100% at least of the 1944-45 rate. As war contracts terminate and raw materials are in better supply, it is expected that additional quantities will be available for farm machinery manufacture. In the past, quotas have been split between eastern and western Canada but this feature has been eliminated and equitable distribution is to be assured for all districts. In addition to new machines and repair parts which are made available for the ration, 17,933 tons of farm implements are being provided to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for distribution under the Veterans' Land Act. Machinery rationing officers will give priority to the needs of those returned soldiers who do not come directly under administration of the Veterans' Land Act.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Poultry Questions Answered

by W. A. Maw

Since profitable egg prices are assured, what part of the laying flock should be culled to reduce the flock size?

Continual culling or removal of non-laying and broody hens should be a general policy during the late spring and summer season. Since the poorer layers in the flock usually stop their year's production in less than one year's time, such individuals should be removed as soon as laying ceases. The cessation of production is readily noted since, as the female stops laying, the physical characteristics such as comb and skin condition and colour of skin changes. The comb shows a reduced size, the skin is dry, the skin colour shows a return of yellow pigment and the vent is reduced in size and appears dry in nature. On the other hand, the laying female has a large, smooth-surfaced comb, red in colour; the skin is soft, pliable and lacks yellow colour; the vent is large, moist internally and lacks yellow colour.

Broody hens generally stop laying and stay on the nest at night. As soon as they remain on the nest at night, they should be removed and sold as meat.

By judicious observation of the condition of the flock the non-layers and broody females may be removed, thus saving feed and giving the layers better conditions to maintain maximum rate of egg production.

The non-layers should be marketed as meat immediately to obtain maximum meat returns. Approximately one-third of the flock should be marketed during early summer.

Keep all good layers this year to ensure the necessary eggs for Great Britain.

Is deep litter advisable in the brooder house management?

Deep litter in the brooder house has proved to be an economical practice. Four to six inches of short litter, such as straw, shavings, peat, rice or oat hulls, or flax straw, should be placed in the house at the start. Turn the litter with a fork periodically to avoid matting in any area. This litter should suffice for the usual brooding period of six to eight weeks. It may be necessary to add some extra litter if the pen is carrying a full complement of individuals.

With this practice of deep litter there is less chance of a severe outbreak of coccidiosis than where the litter is changed often. Experience has shown that where coccidiosis has been present a gradual immunity to the disease will be developed within the flock.

Is it advisable to caponize cockerels for meat production?

Capons are profitable meat producers. They are quietnatured; may be ranged with the pullets; produce a wellfinished carcass on range; are more heavily fattened on the

range, with similar feed consumption, than cockerels; they do not grow any bigger than cockerels. Capons may be marketed at an earlier age than cockerels as roasters, with better finish in quality.

Cockerels should be caponized at six to seven weeks of age or less, where a proficient operator does the work. The general purpose breeds and crossbreds make the most satisfactory capons.

Do turkey poults require different feeds to those used by chickens?

Turkey starting rations usually carry from 5 to 7 per cent more protein than rations used for chicks. Special turkey rations are sold by feed manufacturers for all classes of turkey stock. Maximum growth can only be had where proper rations are fed. Supplementary green feeds are also advocated after one week in age. When under one month in age, the green feeds should be cut or chopped short to avoid crop impactions.

How can broody hens be broken of the habit?

Broody hens are non-egg layers and if to be retained in the flock should be checked as soon as they are noted to remain on the nest at night. Only good handling will bring them back into egg production without much loss of time. Place them in in an open coop with slatted or wire floor, feed only on laying mash and water to encourage egg production. A few days of confinement will break the habit or desire to set.

What crops are generally recommended for poultry pasture?

Pasture crops vary somewhat with the different soil types present in any area. Mixed grasses and clovers are usually best, as the deep-rooted legumes withstand dry conditions better than the shallow-rooted grasses; a mixture is thus better for all season purposes.

The Quebec Pasture Committee recommends the following mixtures for short-term pastures:

	1		
No. 1—A	Alfalfa	4	lbs.
F	Red Clover	4	9.9
A	Alsike	2	9.9
7	Timothy	8	9.9
	Kentucky Blue	2	9.9
		20	2.2
No. 2—I	Red Clover	3	lbs.
I	Ladino	2	9.9
7	Γimothy	8	2.9
	Kentucky Blue	2	9.9
	_		
		15	2.3

The amounts indicated refer to amount of seed to be sown per acre in the spring with a nurse crop of oats sown at the rate of 3 bushels per acre.

Oat Rusts on Barberry and Buckthorn

by R. A. Ludwig

An examination of barberry or buckthorn leaves in May or June usually shows them to bear orange coloured spots. These are rust spots. The ones on barberry are of importance because, from them, oats (as well as a number of other cereals and grasses) may become infected with stem rust. The one's on buckthorn are of importance because, from them, oats may become infected with crown rust. Although the life histories of these two rusts are very complicated they each possess three readily recognizable stages. These are the red or summer and black or winter stages on oats and the spring stage on barberry, in the case of stem rust, and buckthorn, in the case of crown rust. During the summer stage the rust fungus, a minute parasitic plant, produces myriads of spores, or seeds, that are spread from plant to plant giving rise to new infections and new crops of spores. In the fall this is replaced by the winter stage in which black, or overwintering, spores are produced. These overwintering spores germinate in the spring. They are incapable of infecting oats but attack either barberry or buckthorn giving rise to the orange coloured spots. On these spots a crop of spores that spread to oats and initiate the red or summer stage are produced. Under our



A branch of buckthorn showing the greenish yellow flower clusters in the leaf axils. The inset shows an individual leaf with a rust spot.

conditions only the black spores can survive the winter and therefore, if we eradicate the barberry and buckthorn, the spores that have overwintered here will not be able to cause any damage. Unfortunately, however, the red spores can survive the winter in more southern regions and are blown here by the prevailing winds. There are then two sources of oat infection, the overwintering black spores spreading to barberry and buckthorn and then to oats, and the wind borne red spores arriving from southern regions. Whether or not our crops are damaged by rust often depends on how early they are attacked. If the attack is early the rust has ample time to multiply and cause damage before the grain ripens. If the attack is late the grain usually ripens before there is sufficient rust to cause serious injury. Barberry and buckthorn are important because infection from them occurs much earlier than from the wind borne spores. This increases the possibility for damage. The eradication of barberries (except for the Japanese variety which is resistant) and buckthorns in the vicinity of grain fields is therefore to be strongly recommended.



A branch of barberry showing the hanging clusters of yellow flowers that characterize this shrub. Later in the season these flowers are replaced by red berries. The inset shows a pair of leaves with rust spot.

Dutch Elm Disease Threatens Canadian Trees

Energetic measures to combat the dreaded Dutch Elm Disease are being taken by the Provincial and Dominion Governments and it is to be hoped that the spread of this serious menace to our elm trees may be speedily checked, for unless adequate control measures can be adopted, it is entirely likely that within a few years there will be few elm trees left in the country.

The disease was first reported in Canada last fall, when an outbreak was discovered in the Lake St. Peter area. The disease spreads readily and can be destroyed only by burning all infected wood. Since it was first reported the disease has been found in other localities and in order to check its spread into other districts, a quarantine has been imposed which will prohibit the shipment of elm wood in any form (logs, bark, leaves, or articles manufactured from elm wood) from any of the following counties: l'Assomption, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Champlain, Nicolet, Yamaska, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe and Vercheres. The only exceptions to the order are for shipments made with the approval of and after inspection by the Dominion Department of Agriculture or the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests.

Every effort will be made to eradicate the outbreak in the Lake St. Peter area and arrangements have been made for the inspection of other areas in the province, as well as in other provinces, for any trace of the disease.



GO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

What is a Co-operative?

MacDougall Commission defines Co-operatives

The commission defines a co-operative as follows:

- 1. An association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, with or without share capital, who are united to satisfy their needs as producers or consumers and which for that purpose engages in any enterprises or performs any services for its members, which association:
- (a) is controlled by its members, directly or indirectly, on the basis of one member one vote;
- (b) if it is incorporated with share capital, restricts the rate of interest thereon to not more than 6% per annum.
- (c) provides service at cost to its members, and in so doing periodically pays or allocates for payment to its members approximately in proportion to the patronage contributed by each, all monies remaining in its hands after payment of all costs, expenses, interest, if any, to shareholders, or upon member-owned capital employed in the business and after deducting any patronage returns paid or allocated to non-members, and after providing for necessary reserves. Patronage returns to non-members may be paid or allocated at a lower rate than to members.

- Or 2. An association, incorporated or unincorporated, with or without share capital, formed for the purpose of furthering the objects of co-operatives as above defined, which;
 - (a) is controlled by co-operatives or
 - (b) operates as an agent for co-operative and
- (c) complies with the provisions set forth in subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) above.

With reference to the above definition the following proposals for amending legislation are made:

- 1. If an association does more than 50% of the total volume of its business with non-members, it shall not be deemed a co-operative.
- 2. If the co-operative does business with non-members in excess of 20% of its total volume it shall not be exempt from income tax in respect of income derived from such excess.
- 3. The investment income of a co-operative arising from the investment of its necessary reserves or allocated returns shall be exempt.

First Principles

There are certain fundamental principles or rules of administration which should be observed by every co-operative and which every co-operator should have at his finger tips, so to speak, as a guide to his responsibility in checking the administration of his co-operative.

Here they are:-

- 1. Your co-operative association should be owned exclusively and entirely by its members and the members should accept as a duty its control by them in a democratic manner, and responsibility for its operation in accordance with accepted co-operative principles.
- 2. Every member should be an active patron of the association and not merely the holder of a share or shares as an investment.
- 3. Your association should not pay more than a relatively nominal interest on share capital. (Many co-operatives pay no interest at all on share capital, thus making all benefits depend on patronage.
- 4. Savings of your association, that is, all receipts over and above the cost of doing business, should be distributed to members on the basis of patronage, after such reservations as may be determined by the members.
 - 5. Accumulated surpluses in any form should be allo-

cated to members, or the books of your association kept in such manner that the contingent interest of each member in these accumulated surpluses may be easily and accurately computed at any time.

- 6. The business of your association with non-members should not exceed the statutory limit; all non-member business should be regarded merely as a convenience for the public and definitely not a part of co-operative practice.
- 7. Your association should accept as a first principle that co-operation is not merely a way of doing business, but is a way of life, and that as a social philosophy it goes far beyond the confines of a business organization and is definitely a practical means of working towards a better life for all.

 —Alta. Co-op. News.

Here Lies A COAL OIL LAMP Buried here May 3, 1941

By the Adams Electric Co-operative

As a symbol of the drudgery and toil which its member families bore far longer than was necessary or right — but which with the development of their own power system are now abolished for all time.

(The above inscription occurs on a stone in the United States town where a rural electric co-operative has been operating.)

New Co-op Will Market Rabbit Products

Rabbit fanciers of the district of Montreal have recently formed a society known as the "Quebec Rabbit Fanciers' Co-operative" to facilitate the selling of rabbit meat, skins and wool. It is expected that regular outlets will be found for these products with the adoption of modern methods of slaughtering, grading and packing. Special attention will be given to the preparation of the skins in the drying, tanning and, if necessary, the dyeing operations. The skins will be sold directly to manufacturers.

Maurice Blain, St. Vincent de Paul, is the president: Wilfrid Normandin, St. Henri de Mascouche, is vice-president; directors are O. Gendreau, Ste. Rose, R. Dubreuil, Montreal, and J. E. Legault, l'Assomption. Jean Leduc, 7576 Stuart Ave., Montreal, is the secretary.

C.F.A. Prepares for World Farm Conference

First steps towards the preparation for participation in the proposed international conference of farm organizations, scheduled for London next October, are now being taken by the directors of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Consideration is being given to the statement that will be presented on behalf of Canadian farm organizations at this conference, and to the compilation of material that will be required in equipping the Canadian delegation to play its full part in the discussions that will unquestionably be one of the outstanding features of such a conference.

Dominion Subsidies to Agriculture

According to figures released by the Economic Annalist, subsidies on agricultural products paid by the Dominion Government during the war years, 1939 to 1944, inclusive, amount to \$319,127,144, and this does not include any subsidies paid on similar products by any provincial government.

The totals paid in the various branches of agriculture during 1944 alone were as follows:

Fluid Milk	\$12.818.405
Butterfat	24,165,855
Concentrated Milk	2,078,419
Milk-Cheddar Cheese	4,329,999
Cheese bonus on quality	1,591,700
Cheese-factory improvement	87,906
Hog Premiums	14,069,228
Fertilizer subventions	412,664
Lime subsidy	271,894
Feed Freight Assistance	14,565,607
Alfalfa meal	52,304
Feed Wheat Drawback	7,700,534
Feed Assistance Plan A	7,700,534
Wheet Acress Ballarian	362,136
Wheat Acreage Reduction	8,979,711
Prairie Farm Assistance	9,456,859
Prairie Farm Income	1,318
Canning crops	2,549,074
Berries for jam	473,300
Wool (Partial Payments)	64,518

Market Comments

One important result of V-E day has been to throw into stronger relief the fear of famine in Europe. The weather of March and May seems to have got mixed up this season. This has already resulted in fearful forebodings for the crops. Frosts have damaged fruit prospects and wet weather retarded planting. Throughout a great part of the country the season which began so promising is already weeks behind. One balancing factor is the plentiful moisture which in some parts of the country is always an asset.

The fear of food scarcity in Europe is more acute than during any of the past six years. It is a happy remembrance of the good fortune of this country and of the United Nations that a better than average run of seasons and harvests was forthcoming during the war in Europe. The average yield of wheat for the six war crop years from 1939 to 1944 inclusive, was nineteen bushels per acre. This was three bushels higher than the long time average. This run of luck in regard to yields can scarcely be expected to continue.

The southern hemisphere, on the other hand, has been suffering from a serious drought. This has resulted in reduced output of meat and dairy products in Argentine, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Cold storage holdings of butter were up three million pounds, about one-third, on May 1st as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Canada produced a fairly reasonable proportion of both guns and butter during the war years.

Trend of Prices

	May	April	May
LIVE STOCK:	1944	1945 \$	1945
Steers, Good and Choice,	Ψ	Φ	\$
per cwt.	12.40	12.53	12.90
Cows, Good, per cwt.	9.40	9.27	9.75
Cows, Common, per cwt.	7.29	7.15	7.50
Canners and Cutters,			
veal, Good and Choice,	5.87	5.77	6.05
per cwt.	12,27	13.03	13.90
Veal, Common, per cwt.	8.33	9.35	9.90
Lambs, Good, per cwt.	7.52	7.00-12.00	9.50
Lambs, Common, per cwt.		8.58	6.50
Hogs, B.1 dressed, per cwt.	17.65	17.80	18.60
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.	0.34	0.35	0.34
Cheese, per lb.	0.21	0.21	0.21
Eggs, per doz. Grade A,	0.2 = 1	/	
Chickens, Live, 5 lb. plus	0.351/	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0.35 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.35
per lb.	0.28	$0.29\frac{3}{4}$	0.28
Chickens, dressed, milk			
fed A. per lb.	0.351/	0.37	0.37
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES	:		
Apples, B.C. Winesaps, fancy,			
per box	4.06		3.75
Potatoes, Quebec No. 1,			
per 75 lb. bag 1.25	5-1.50	1.65-1.85	ceiling
FEED:			
Bran, per ton	29.00	29.00	29.00
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec Department of Agriculture

Livestock Breeding in Quebec

by R. P. Sabourin

(A report presented at the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Purebred Breeders' Association)

The fact that stands out in any survey of our agricultural system is that livestock raising, or occupations directly related to livestock raising, accounts for most of the work our farmers do, and that livestock raising is of prime importance in our farming economy. In fact, animals and animal products make up more than one-third of the total value of farm products marketed in Quebec.

Livestock play an important role in maintaining soil fertility and help to keep the value of land at a high figure. And the value of land makes up almost one-half of all our agricultural capital. Farm animals also offer the best method of disposing of our field crops, for otherwise most of our crops would be useless.

Success in raising livestock depends on three factors: the enterprise must be suitably located, the stock must be of good quality, and the general planning and administering of the business must be based on sound principles.

While all these factors are related and all must be taken into account, the second one, namely, the quality of the stock raised, is without doubt the most important. Farm animals are the agents through which field crops are transformed into saleable products, and it is essential that they be able to transform these crops in the most efficient manner possible. Therefore, no matter how much attention is given to the other factors involved, returns cannot be the maximum possible with poor quality livestock on the farm.

The following table illustrates this statement.

The Influence of Cattle and Crops on Farm Revenues

		Cattle Quality	
Farm revenue with	Poor	Average	Excellent
Poor crops	\$393	\$ 731	\$1,124
Good crops		928	1,274
Excellent crops		1,106	1,733

Is the general quality of our animals satisfactory?

If we make a critical examination of all the kinds of livestock we keep on our farms, it is not difficult to realize that we are still a long way from having reached perfection, in spite of all the progress that has been made during the past thirty years. For example, the average farm horse is far from being as good as it might be. It would appear to be logical to get rid of poor horses, and to produce in their place the kind of horse that can be of most use to us, and the kind that buyers are looking for.

The quality of our dairy cattle is not all it should be.

Proof of this is to be found in the fact that the average annual production of milk per cow in this province is only about 4,000 pounds.

There seems to have been more improvement in the hog-raising industry than in any other in Quebec in recent years, but there are still too few hogs which grade "A". Our sheep population is steadily growing, but the quality of wool and meat could be greatly improved by a more general use of pure-bred breeding stock.

Having realized the importance of livestock production, the preponderant role that livestock raising plays in our farm economy, and the undeniable weaknesses which still appear in our methods, it would be well to determine just what is meant by "good quality animals."

We can claim to possess good animals when we find that they possess all the qualities of type, vigour, health and productivity that will enable them to meet all the demands we make upon them. Livestock raising is not a temporary affair but a permanent industry, and we must realize that it will take time before all these good qualities can be transmitted to future generations.

Pure Bred Livestock

It goes without saying that purebreds are the most likely to possess the desirable characteristics and will be able to pass them on to succeeding generations. Therefore, it follows that farmers who hope to build up high-quality herds and flocks should work with pure-bred stock, and nothing else. This would be the ideal situation, for all farmers would have the same opportunities to make maximum profit from their business, both with regard to the sale of animal products and to export the sales of live

Unfortunately, there are certain difficulties connected with the raising of purebred livestock which make many farmers hesitate to undertake it. The amount of capital which must be invested is too large for some; others feel that they have not sufficient knowledge to solve all the problems that may arise; others cannot be bothered with all the practices which purebred breeding entails, many of which can be neglected when raising grade animals. No matter what we do, there will always be a large number of farmers who raise cross-breds, but they should have some purebreds also.

Purebred stock are able to transmit well-fixed hereditary characteristics, and can thus greatly influence the development of a cross-bred herd or flock in which they may be placed. Breeders of purebreds have the responsibility of maintaining and improving our herds, and it is in their own herds that this improvement starts. They are the elite among the breeders, and they should be in a position to furnish stock to owners of cross-breds which will build up the quality of all our livestock.

The Present Position

In its present state, is our purebred breeding programme sufficient to properly fill the roll it should? Are we raising enough purebred stock in Quebec at the present time? The census figures throw some light on this point.

Proportion of Purebreds on Farms in Quebec

	1931	1941
Total number of horses	330,337	333,229
Total purebred	3,605	4,869
Average purebreds per 1000	10.91	14.61
Total number of cattle	1,735,132	1,752,954
Total purebred	96,114	88,901
Average purebreds per 1000	55.39	50.71
Total number of sheep	733,684	527,480
Total purebred	19,723	8,550
Average purebreds per 1000	26.88	16.21
Total number of hogs	751,697	817,540
Iotal purebreds	12,221	9,435
Average purebreds per 1000	16.26	11.54
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These figures indicate that, after the normal requirements of the purebred breeders themselves have been taken care of, and a certain number of animals have been exported, there is not much left for the use of other breeders. Take cattle, as an example, where there are only 90,000 head of purebred stock in a total cattle population of almost 2,000,000. It is obvious that this number of purebreds is too small to have much effect in improving the quality of the rest of our livestock, especially as a large proportion of the purebreds, on account of age, poor inheritance or other factors, cannot be used for breeding. Among other classes of livestock the same holds true, for the proportion of purebreds in the case of sheep, horses and hogs is still smaller than among cattle.

And there is still another factor which makes it difficult to make the best use of what purebred stock we have, and that is the location of the purebred herds. Our purebred breeders are so scattered throughout the province that our farmers as a whole cannot profit from their operations to the fullest possible extent.

Quality

Now, admitting we lack quantity, what about quality? In most breeds we have a large number of individuals whose qualifications are well known, both at home and abroad. But does it follow that the same holds true of our purebred population as a whole? Unfortunately, it is doubtful if it does. Our breeding programmes do not invariably result in high quality animals. Some of our registered stock is none too good, and it would be quite incorrect to believe that all their descendants will always have desirable characteristics. Again, we tend to neglect to use the means at our disposal to establish the actual value of

our animals. Herd and individual records are not used as much as they should be. These records are indispensable in any well-ordered programme of breeding, for the information they give is absolutely necessary if the operations are to be planned properly, and this information can be obtained in no other way.

Then, when the individual capabilities of each animal have been determined and the value of a breed firmly established, the reputations so built up must be maintained, and this can only be done by honest dealing in offering for sale only those animals which are healthy and have established hereditary backgrounds.

It is not easy to evaluate the quality of our purebred stock as a whole. It is unfortunate that more of our breeders do not make use of the means that are provided for registering their animals in the various categories: superior registry, herd classification, R.O.P., etc. For example, there are only about 2,000 cows on R.O.P. and in other kinds, the proportion of registered animals is scarcely more. There is no doubt whatever but that more of our animals could be entered in these records with advantage, but even so, the total number of superior quality animals would still be too small. We have too few purebreds in proportion to our total animal population, and the task of increasing their numbers is not an easy one; but it is one that can be accomplished, given a vigorous, continuous and concerted effort on the part of our breeders.

(In our next issue Mr. Sabourin discusses the role of the breeders' associations.)

Plant Protection Society Held Annual Meeting

The Quebec Society for the Protection of Plants held its annual meeting at Macdonald College on May 4th and the sixty or more members who attended agreed it was one of the most interesting and instructive meetings ever held since the Society was organized in 1908.

The president, Dr. H. G. Crawford, presided at the meetings. In his opening remarks he stressed the need of more research in "pure" entomology, stating that a store of tested entomological knowledge should be built up which would keep some years ahead of its need in actual use, and that there should be a sharper division between entomological research and extension work, with an improvement in the application of the results of fundamental research to the problems of the field.

A number of technical papers were presented, which touched on many aspects of insect control, plant diseases and weed infestations. The scientists were welcomed to the college by the acting vice-principal, R. Summerby.

The following executive was elected for the coming year: President, Dr. H. G. Crawford; Vice-president, F. Godbout; Secretary, R. Barabe. Directors are Messrs. W. N. Keenan, R. Pomerleau, H. N. Racicot, J. B. Maltais, Geo. Gauthier, Father Louis Marie, B. Baribeau and E. Jacques.

Large Number of Exhibits for Sherbrooke Fat Stock Show And Sale

Entries in the Fat Stock Show and Sale to be held on October 17, 18 and 19, will be higher, particularly in the steer classes, according to fair officials. It is also believed that the average quality will be even better than last year.

Sponsored by the Provincial Government, which allows a grant of \$2,000, and held under the auspices of the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association as an annual event, the Fat Stock Sale has grown in importance with the years since its inception in Sherbrooke. There is only one change in the classes for this year.

The minimum weight for the heifer class and also in the class for baby beef steer has been raised from a minimum of 600 lbs. to a minimum of 650 lbs. All cattle shown must be in the province of Quebec by July 1st, 1945. All exhibits will be identified by an agronome. All breeders intending to exhibit cattle must notify the nearest agronome before July 1st so that their steers or heifers may be identified before August 1st, 1945.

One very important change was made in the regulations to take effect in 1946. Next year's entries in the cattle classes will be restricted to steers, born and raised in the province of Quebec. This eliminates the heifer class and assures that calves will not be brought in from other provinces to be fed for the Show and Sale. This move is very popular with the Meat Trade who have generously supported the sale with the idea of fostering and developing a sound beef cattle industry in the province of Quebec.

In order to maintain the very high standard of previous years a Culling Committee of two members, Mr. C. A. Staples and Mr. John McKellar, livestock buyers, both of Montreal, will pass on all animals before they are accepted. Last year all of the carcasses from the 158 cattle were officially graded as Red Brand. This is a record for any large commercial show in Canada and the high quality was

reflected in the prices at the sale which averaged \$32.70 per 100 lbs.

The same judges as were present in 1944 have again been appointed: Mr. C. E. Devlin, head cattle buyer for Canada Packers, Toronto, will make the award on the cattle; Mr. Frank Sherwood, head lamb buyer, Swift Canadian Company, Toronto, will award the ribbons for the lambs; Mr. J. A. Robichaud, hog salesman, Canadian Livestock Co-operative, will place the hogs.

Canadian Packers Limited, Montreal, are again offering a special prize for the Grand Champion Steer and also for the Grand Champion Lamb and the First Prize Pen of Three Hogs. Owing to wartime restrictions challenge cups cannot be obtained and for this year will be replaced by a suitable gift.

R. J. Speers, Inc., through the courtesy of Jack Speers, St. Johns, Quebec, are offering a special prize for home bred steers that will undoubtedly create a great deal of interest and keen competition. Entries are limited to exhibitors who have no source of revenue except farming and who have not won a Grand Championship. Reserve Grand Championship or breed championship at the Sherbrooke Winter Fair from 1940 to 1945 inclusive. There will be three prizes \$100; \$70 and \$38 for steers and any weight, born the property of and raised by the exhibitor.

The National Breed Associations have again been very generous in offering special prizes. The Canadian Shorthorn Association offers \$200; the Canadian Hereford Association, a total of \$125, and the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association have voted a grant of \$75. These special grants are much appreciated by the directors of the Sherbrooke

Winter Fair and by the exhibitors.

C. D. French, of Cookshire and Montreal, is Chairman of the Show and Sale Committee of the Sherbrooke Winter Fair, and R. K. Bennett, Montreal, is again in charge of the Sale.

1946 Brooder Coal Should Be Ordered Now

It is still a long time until 1946, but it is not too soon for poultrymen to order their supply of brooder coal. The brooder coal situation seems sure to be considerably worse next year than it has been this year, and on the strength of word received from the coal controller, it is suggested that those who will need brooder coal next spring should fill in the forms with their local dealer as soon as possible, indicate how much will be required, and agree to take delivery of the coal immediately it is available. Some is available now and more will be available shortly.

No guarantee is being given, if orders are not placed now, that coal will be on hand next year, and the preferential treatment extended to poultrymen this year is not likely to be repeated next year. Order your brooder coal now and have it delivered if possible.

-Quebec Used A Lot of Lime in 1944

The Field Husbandry Service reports that 141,956 tons of limestone were used in the Province of Quebec during 1944, which is 11,956 tons more than during the previous

Labour has been short in quarries of late years, and for a time the demands for limestone were greater than could be filled. However, both the Federal and Provincial Governments took steps to ease the situation by providing extra machinery, and it should be possible to fill all orders

promptly this year.

It is considered likely that almost a quarter of a million tons of limestone will be used on Quebec farms during 1945, and all farmers are urged to place orders for lime requirements for fall as soon as possible; delivery should be taken during the summer so as to avoid delays such as occurred last fall, due to the arrival of late orders which could not be delivered on account of a shortage of railway cars.

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Three Successful Ayrshire Sales

With some forebodings and misgivings on account of the closeness of the dates, three Ayrshire clubs arranged calf sales during the month of May. All of them turned out to be unqualified successes, and through the three sales, held on May 17 at St. Hyacinthe, May 18 at Lachute and May 19 at Ormstown, 122 head changed hands.

The stock offered at the Ormstown sale was perhaps of slightly better type than that seen at the other two sales, and was remarkably uniform, a tribute to Messrs. Douglas Ness, Mitchell Ness, Arcline Roy, Andrew Glen, Gilbert McMillan and Gerald Roy who selected the calves for the sale. Some of the calves at the Lachute sale arrived on the sale grounds too late to be in the best condition, but on the whole they were slightly superior to those offered at St. Hyacinthe.

Ormstown

The Ormstown sale was staged by the Howick-Huntingdon Ayrshire Breeders' Club and was under the immediate direction of the president. Fred Donnelly was the auctioneer and Douglas Ness supplied the information on pedigrees. The calves were ably handled in the ring by Margaret Templeton and Bernice Ness. Donald Cummings, president of the Canadian Breeders' Association, addressed the crowd both here and at Lachute.

Thirty-four breeders consigned 35 head which sold for an average of \$99.50. The top priced animal of the sale was Cherry Bank Victoria consigned by P. D. McArthur & Son, Howick, Que. This heifer, born Jan. 31, 1945, was sold at \$275. to E. L. Ruddy, Pickering, Ont.

Eighteen heifer calves brought \$100. or better. The two largest buyers were E. L. Rudy of Pickering, Ont., and W. M. Olliver of Baie d'Urfe, Que., each taking seven head. Five animals were bought by American buyers and the rest by local breeders. Several calves were bought by calf club members who will be exhibiting these animals at the local Fairs this Summer.

Lachute

The selling at Lachute was efficiently carried out by Auctioneer Wilfred Marcoux, with Gerard Tremblay also in the box in charge of pedigrees and with John Bradley handling the calves in the ring.

Thirty-seven heifer calves consigned by 28 breeders realized an average of \$94. Fifteen calves sold for \$100. or better, the highest price being \$165. paid for Brownie de la Baie consigned by I. Brunelle, St. Eustache, Que. Many local breeders purchased heifers although there were several buyers from Ontario. A few calves were bought by calf club members.

It was interesting to note the interest taken in these sales not only by the local Ayrshire breeders but also by the Holstein and Jersey breeders of the districts.

St. Hyacinthe

The sale at St. Hyacinthe was under the direction of Messrs. S. J. Chagnon and Jean Nichols, president and secretary of the St. Hyacinthe Ayrshire Club, and the calves had been selected by L. N. St. Pierre and G. N. Pelland. They were all typical Ayrshires and of the 49 head of heifer calves offered, 41 were progeny of qualified dams.

Two-thirds of the sales were made to local buyers who took advantage of the chance to introduce better bloodlines into their herds; a number of calves were bought by junior calf club members and the chances are good that a considerable improvement in the general quality of Ayrshires in the St. Hyacinthe district will come about as a result of the sale.

Top price at the sale, \$228.00, was paid for a heifer calf consigned by Hon. J. A. Godbout and was bought by A. Gaudette of St. Hyacinthe. This heifer is a daughter of Whitpain Wirlaway and is out of the "very good" cow Jaunine des Trois Ruisseaux. Another of Mr. Godbout's calves brought the third highest price, \$159.00. A daughter of Burnside Flagship and Deschambault Cherry 16T, consigned by the Dairy School, brought \$160.00.

Heifer calves sold for an average of \$86.02; the six bull calves for an average of \$142.76.

The organizers did a good piece of work and, while there is still room for improvement, all three sales can be considered most satisfactory and there seems little doubt that they will become annual events. They can have a most valuable influence on the dairy business in their districts by helping to maintain prices, bringing new blood-lines into local herds, encouraging the keeping of production records, and, in general, focussing attention, particularly among the younger breeders, on the importance (and the value) of proper herd management.

Restrictions Off on Repair Parts

Welcome news for farmers comes in the announcement that all restrictions on import and manufacture of repair parts for farm machinery will be lifted July 1. It is announced also that production quotas of new equipment, instead of being reduced this year as had been expected, will remain at about 100% of the 1944-45 rate. The picture with respect to new equipment is therefore, much brighter than had been indicated some weeks ago.

Fewer Acres of Wheat

It looks as if Canadian farmers will seed 869,700 fewer acres to wheat this year than they did last, according to information secured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from crop correspondents on April 30. The decrease in wheat acreage will be taken up by an increase in the acreages to be seeded to oats, barley and flaxseed.

Recommendations for Cleaning Milking Machines

The following method for rapid cleaning of milking machines was proffered as a very successful one at the Wisconsin Dairy Manufacturers' Conference.

- 1. Flush with clean cold water at least three gallons per unit, immediately after milking. This is done by raising and lowering teat cups in the water to allow air to pass through with the water, thus thoroughly rinsing.
- 2. Clean with hot water to which has been added a cleansing powder, preferably soapless. Use the same amount of water per unit as has been used in the first or cold water rinse.
- 3. The complete teat cup assembly, including milker hose, is then placed in the wash tank or other satisfactory receptacle in a hot water wash solution, the insides of the teat cup inflations brushed with a rotary brush, and the milker hoses rodded with a burr of proper size. The size is of great importance.
- 4. The teat cup assembly is now ready for rack until the next milking.
- 5. All rubber parts should be examined for pin holes and cracks, so they will hold solution to the level of teat cups and milker hose, and so they will be completely covered or submerged.
- 6. The milker bucket or pail and all metal parts are then scrubbed with brush and cold water before placing in tank of hot water wash solution. The reason for this is that foreign matter is not added to wash water and a cleaner wash job will result.
- 7. The rubber gasket on the milker head should always be removed as milk wastes collect underneath.
- 8. All small openings in the head should be brushed with small brushes for that particular purpose.



Don't use brushes that have no bristles left on them.

- 9. Place parts on metal rack, bucket inverted.
- 10. Sterilize with 200 p.p.m. just before milking.
- 11. The air hoses should be rodded as often as necessary. Greater collection is found in some machines than in others, probably due to milk fumes that escape into the air hose.
- 12. In the inspection of dairy farms, fieldmen and inspectors will usually find certain producers that have badly neglected the milker and it is in a condition where the ordinary wash job will not restore the machine to safe use. In these cases, the boiling of the rubber parts is advisable. The procedure is as follows:

- Place all rubber parts in graniteware pan. Add enough cold water so all parts will be completely submerged.
- Add sodium hydroxide, sodium metaphosphate, or washing powder to make a 2 percent solution.
- 3. Allow solution to come to the boiling point, and let continue to boil for 5 minutes.
- 4. Pour off solution and wash in the regular manner in washing solution.
- 5. The boiling of rubbers in this manner will remove all foreign matter as well as restore the elasticity of the rubber. It would be well to do this every 15 to 20 days or oftener, if necessary.

In the cleaning of milkers, control

of water hardness is just as important as in washing one's face — we are all agreed that a much better job can be done with soft water.

On many of our dairy farms we have used sodium metaphosphate in place of sodium hydroxide in milker storage solutions. This we have found very effective in keeping the milker in a sanitary condition, and it leaves little or no residue or deposit on the insides of the rubbers. Also, it rinses free and does not leave the rubbers slippery. Two ounces to one gallon of water makes a satisfactory solution.

- From "Milk Technology"

Teaching a Calf to Drink

The hardest thing on a ranch, I think, Is trying to teach a calf to drink.

You pull and haul, get his head in a pail;

He'll stand there and twist and wiggle his tail;

And the very first thing, kerplunk! goes his nose,

And most of the milk goes over your clothes.

Hang on to your patience, your teeth you can grit;

If you can't hold your temper you might as well quit.

For old Mother Nature whose methods don't fail

Never meant for a calf to drink out of a pail.

Back him into a corner, straddle his neck;

He won't damage you much, you're already a wreck.

Just give him a finger, and maybe with luck

That little old calf will start in to suck. Pick up your bucket and push his head down,

Then away you go again, around and around.

Just do this a week with your back in a kink,

And maybe by then you'll teach him to drink!

-Author Unknown.

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Along with the saving of time and labor, MASSEY-HARRIS machines bring the profit-making advantage of low cost production. Good equipment is essential to making farming pay.

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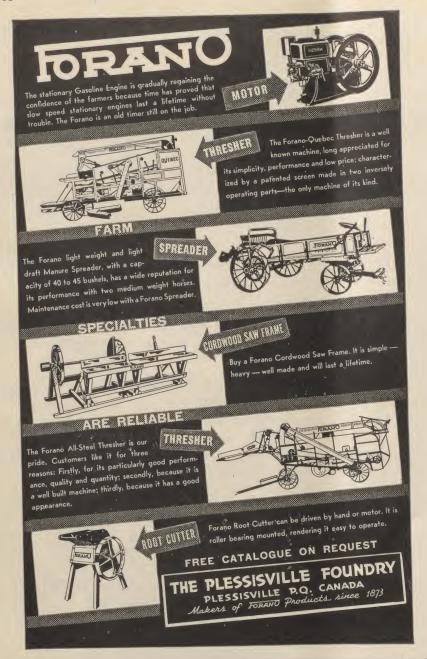
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Pithy Pickings

by F. S. Thatcher

"The economic position of the farmer has grown increasingly worse with the improvement of farm technology."

—T. Swan Harding, U.S.D.A.

"... We should learn to utilize our scientific and technical knowledge and equipment at full efficiency for the achievement of socially beneficial ends."

—T. S. Harding, U.S.D.A. "Food prices have not been raised — (except during war) — because that would necessitate an increase in the wages of labour; to this industry will not agree. As a result, industrial workers are unable to buy all the foodstuffs they need. At the same time farmers cannot sell everything they produce."

—T. S. Harding, U.S.D.A. "The typical executive, not the highest nor lowest paid, received \$25,000 before taxes in larger companies in 1941". "The highest paid man of the 280 (executives) covered in the group of larger companies received \$195,000, the lowest paid man, \$10,200". "Median payments for the twenty ranking executives of the fourteen individual companies ranged from \$75,000 to \$15,650".

—J. C. Baker, Harvard School of Business Administration.

Higher prices to farmers in the United States have led to a 30-billion dollar increase in the dollar value of the actual goods the farmer owns, and income to farm operators has increased by more than 7 billion dollars.

"How farmers spend or use their wartime accumulations (of war-bonds, bank deposits, etc.) may well influence the financial welfare of farm families for the next two or three decades."

—H. R. Tolley, Chief, U.S. Bureau of Agric. Economics.

"If cooperatives, using their own money and standing on their own economic feet, are able to devise a method of doing business that is more efficient, or at lower cost, than private enterprise can do, then private enterprise should disappear."

 H. G. L. Strange, Research Dept., Searle Grain Co. Ltd.
 There are close to 600,000 members of co-operatives in Canada.

Strippings

by Gordon W. Geddes

Certainly 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast' for after a month of weather so wet that nothing could be done on the land; the sun had not been shining for more than an hour before I was mentally planning to get the potatoes planted in two or three days. The idea is still unexecuted for it was only a few hours ago that it was born. However, the sun is still shining. But, for still another year, rain 'washed out' our hopes for getting to the Farm Forum Conference at Macdonald. The crop must go in whether or not plans are made to make farming more profitable.

Still, this wet month was not all wasted for we cleaned up some of the hang-overs from last winter's work and then started on hang-overs from many years past. This was repairing fences. For several years this has consisted of repairing the worst places, looking at the others, sighing and hurrying on. As a result there was much to do and we did some of it. Also a neighbour who has not touched the line fence since he came several years ago, made the mistake of falling some trees on it. When his cattle came merrily through the break, we insisted on his doing something about it. So another piece got fixed a little. Now he is trying to get even by leaving cattle and sheep in the field to come down on to ours. No wonder wars start in crowded Europe when human nature is like that in our wide-open spaces!

Next, we tackled a job which has been on our list of good intentions for a long time. This was to put a fence around the woods to keep the cows out. We've spent hours every summer hunting there for them and the young growth is becoming mostly hemlock instead of hardwood. Now it has got to the stage where I like hemlock about as well as I do witch-grass or couchgrass or whatever you call it. Probably some of the names couldn't be printed here! Originally the idea was to put a regular fence there but lately it has

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If you need new tires, remember that Imperial Atlas Tires are engineered for extra miles in farm service. They are built to "take it" on rough roads, with heavy loads... and priced to give you mighty big value in first-line tire quality.



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turned to a longing for time to put an electric one. Yesterday it was nearly finished. Of course, it was an expensive time of year to do it, when every hour is usually worth double time, but we couldn't do the other things this year. And having something we really wanted to do, coupled with the fact that it was absolutely impossible to do what we should be doing, helped to keep from wasting energy on useless fretting because we couldn't do them.

Fencing the woods is one step in forest conservation in which the Quebec Forestry Association is much interested. Of course they discussed larger projects in their recent meeting at Megantic but if every farmer kept the cattle from devouring the young hardwoods, it would be a big help in reforestation and preventing deforestation. The matter of municipal or town forests was one of the things mentioned at that meeting. More members was another. They now have 9000 with 600 of them in the Eastern Townships. Another of our own intentions has been the planting of a wind-break of spruce on the north side of the sugar-bush where the sap seldom runs until sugaring is nearly finished. There are plenty of young ones in the pasture where we don't want them. But how do we get the time to move them? This coupled with fencing out the cattle and removing the hemlocks would be a start in silviculture. After that the problem of which trees to cut and how many would require advice from a forestry expert. There are so many old trees and so few young ones that we don't know how to plan to perpetuate the forest crop. Of course, there are plenty to last as long as we live so some might say 'Why worry?' but that is the point of view which has raised the deuce with our forests and made our rivers run wild and black with soil sometimes and almost disappear at others.

After reading the statements re labour shortages and need for men on the land in Canada made by various government officials as well as tales of fuel shortages for next winter, imagine our surprise on going to Coaticook to find the streets full of men en route to work in the United States in the woods. It was said that over a thousand had

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gone just from there. Of course, this figure is not official but certainly there were a lot. And they all had to have a government permit to go. What kind of planning is that?

Almost more discouraging to Victory gardeners than the weather is the kind of rings we get for fruit jars. The darned things taint some foods so they are not fit to eat. Surely food and labour are important enough to justify provision of some more suitable rings. Who wants to fight frosts, bugs and weather all summer for the sake of eating tomatoes that taste like an old boot?



Hollyhock rust is common in most gardens; check it by keeping the plants dusted with sulphur.

FEEDING PROBLEMS . . . (Continued from page 2)

Getting hay cut at the proper time, and at the same time into the barn without damage from rain, is often quite a problem. It should be remembered that the vitamin A content of the hay is lost rapidly on undue exposure to the air. Every effort should be made to avoid longer drying than is necessary. This of course is the reason for the recent development of forced-ventilation drying schemes which permit the mowing of hay crops with much more moisture than could be permitted otherwise. There will not be in this district very many installations for artificially drying the hay but if one wishes to be sure of obtaining the highest quality of hay then consideration might be given to curing the crop on tripods.

Of course, special methods of hay curing make the crop cost more money but actually a farmer can probably afford to spend at least double what he now does on the hay crop if it is effectively spent, and still be ahead of the game in the end. Some of the reasons for this follow from the fact that with high quality hay considerable leeway in the matter of kind of meal mixture can be had with no effect whatsoever on milk production. Secondly, with high quality hay there is practically no need to purchase or use the high protein supplements which are always more expensive than the farm grains. Another less obvious but nevertheless very important reason lies in the relation of quality of hay to disease among cattle.

For example, acetonemia has been traced to the feeding of poor quality roughage in the sense that poor quality roughage is almost always deficient in vitamin A. Reproductive troubles have also been shown to be more frequent where cattle are forced to consume low quality roughage. Calf scours, in a great many cases, can be traced to a low vitamin A content of the colostrum of the mother. This in turn is traceable to the use of poor quality rations, again in the sense of being too low in vitamin A. Since the vitamin A which the cow obtains is almost entirely from the carotene of well-cured, high quality hay we see the relationship between calf losses and poor roughage once more.



Stacking in the field may save time in getting hay out of the windrow where it loses its vitamin A very rapidly.

It is estimated that on the average, from 30 to 50% of the potential feeding value of the hay crop as cut, may be lost through improper harvesting methods. These losses include the loss which is incurred by cutting at the wrong stage of maturity as well as those mechanical losses suffered by careless handling and the losses which occur from excessive exposure to air in drying and to leaching where the crop gets wet during the curing process.

Bloat

Bloat is frequently found in the spring when cattle go onto lush legume pasture. It may also be found, however, when cattle are turned on to aftermath. The question of the cause of bloat, and of remedies for it, are perhaps not agreed to by all. It seems certain, however, that legume pastures are more likely to result in bloat to animals grazing on them than non-legume herbage. It is also possible that some breeds of cattle are more susceptible to bloat than others. But whatever the cause of the acute condition this much seems to be quite certain - bloat is not likely to occur in animals that have consumed some coarse, dry roughage before going on to pasture. One of the best explanations of bloat is that certain types of succulent forage fail to irritate the lining of the rumen and so belching does not occur as frequently as necessary to remove the gas formed. If some dry coarse material such as hay is also in the rumen then belching occurs normally and bloat does not occur.

It is interesting to note that experiments have indicated that where cattle are offered hay at night they will eat just about as much of it whether or not they go onto pasture the next day and so there should be no difficulty in arranging to feed cattle small amounts of dry hay before they are first turned onto lush aftermath.

In case an animal does start to bloat, two ounces of undiluted turpentine may be given to her as a drench. This will induce belching and should remove the acute condition promptly. Sometimes animals which are bloated can be induced to belch if they are given dry, coarse hay to eat and taken off pasture.



Wild white clover will come into most of our pastures if they are kept grazed closely.

Brown Heart of Turnips Controlled by Borax

Brown Heart is a common disorder of the swede turnip. It is characterized by a mottled, brownish appearance of the tissue of the turnip, which usually appears watersoaked. Early experiments at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, demonstrated that this disorder was due to a lack of the element *boron* in the soil, and that it could be successfully controlled by the application of borax, at the rate of fifteen pounds per acre in the drill, two to four days before seeding.

The Quebec Seed Board points out that the rate of application depends on the acidity of the soil. Twenty-1 five pounds per acre is required on acid soils and at least thirty-five points on neutral or nearly neutral soils. In no case, however, should more thain fifty pounds be applied to an acre.

It is important to spread the application uniformly and to have it well incorporated with the soil. On account of the relatively small quantities to be applied, this is somewhat difficult to do. One of the best ways of doing it is to mix the borax thoroughly with sand or with the fertilizers which are being applied to the swedes. The application should be made to the soil and harrowed in thoroughly several days before seeding the crop.

Boron is very poisonous to seed and seedlings and so should not be applied along with the seed.

More recent experiments have dealt with the application of borax by various methods and on different dates. As a result of these experiments, it has been found that borax, applied in the form of a spray, will effectively control brown-heart. The spray solution should contain 10 pounds borax per 40 gallons of water and be applied at the rate of 80 gallons per acre. Borax does not readily dissolve in cold water, so it is preferable to use hot water, dissolving the material in a pail.

Spray applications as late as August 15 and in some years, Angust 29, have given effective control. However, for the sake of safety, the spray should not be delayed later than that period at which the bottoms of the turnips have commenced to swell to an appreciable degree. If the turnips are two inches or more in diameter, control is likely to be unsatisfactory. Only one application is necessary.

Spray applications should not entirely replace the older methods of applying borax in the dry form, although if spray machinery is available, it is a method worthy of consideration. It is of special value in those cases, where for some reason or other, a grower has neglected to apply borax in the dry form, prior to planting. The spray method helps to avoid disaster by permitting of the application of borax at any time until the turnips approach two inches in diameter.

The spray method has the further advantage of resulting in a more even application of the borax. There is also a possibility that borax, applied in the spray form, may give better control of brown-heart under certain rare soil conditions, in which the dry application of borax fails to give satisfactory control.

Making Use of Knowledge

by Agnes L. Patterson

Here we are in the month of June again and at the end of another school term, with all the worries of examination over, not knowing whether we have passed or failed. What we have learned during the past term, and how to make the best use of our knowledge during the coming summer months becomes our problem.

Many of the older boys and girls will be taking temporary positions in offices and war work. This will enable them to put into practice what they have learned, helping to perfect their knowledge. This will give them insight into the business world, and will help them to choose a profession or vocation in later life.

There will be many boys and girls who will try to have a summer vacation and still learn something different by going to work on farms. This will be a great experience for many, because in addition to learning something about farming they will have the benefit of being in the open air, and will return to their school tasks in better health, ready to start another year of close application and study.

In addition to possible assistance to the war effort, they will have taken the first step towards their own independ-

cnce and to fit them for citizenship. Education which is secured by personal effort is appreciated and valued more than when everything is made easy for the student.

Recreation for Children

Have you ever watched a group of children at play? What do they like to play best7 Even when out of doors you will often find them all seated on the grass, with one small girl as teacher, playing at "school". A review of what they have learned at school will be the game. This has its value in teaching the child to love the school as a place where games are played.

Out of doors in the country may teach many lessons in Nature study. Birds, flowers, trees and the farm animals are a great source of knowledge in its more primitive and basic forms, and lays the foundation for an appreciation of other forms in later life.

A vacation planned wisely may be a continuance of education, and may be the beginning of the often difficult problem of choosing a chareer for which the child is fitted, avoiding the common mistake of trying to force him to enter a calling for which he has no natural ability.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes and to matters of interest to them

Regional Rally Greets Miss Elizabeth Christmas

Miss Elizabeth Christmas, who has been touring Canada during the past weeks as a representative of the National Board of Women's Institutes of Great Britain, seeking to forge even stronger ties between the Institutes of the Old Land and those of Canada, guest and speaker at a regional rally held in Plymouth Church Hall, Sherbrooke, on Saturday, May 12.

Before an audience of two hundred members and friends of the W. I. Miss Christmas stressed the amazing contrasts between the England she had left — war-torn, with one-third of its homes damaged or destroyed, where repair work must wait the events of the future with Canada, its vastness, its far-reaching limits, its dwellings untouched by war, and the life of its people carried on in harmony and peace.

In the gigantic post-war plans of the Women's Institutes "back home," Miss Christmas considered compulsory education as of primary importance. She paid tribute to the manner in which rationing in England had been conducted, stating that the people are resigned to their restrictions, knowing that the starving people of Europe must be fed.

The speaker expressed gratitude for the "gift of Canada to the Mother country in 1915," meaning the beginning of the movement known as the Women's Institutes which

went from Canada to England during that year, and for the generous gifts sent from the Canadian Institutes in the time of need.

The gathering was presided over by Miss Doris Cillis, President of Sherbrooke County W.I.; Mrs. R. Thomson, Provincial Vice-President, introduced the guest, and pinned a corsage in blue and gold, Institute colours, on her lapel, where later Mrs. G. Kuhring Cor. Sec. of the F.W.I.C. placed a life-membership pin of the Dominion Institutes. Miss Christmas declared herself honoured in wearing the Canadian emblem, and as a return gesture she presented Mrs. Kuhring, representing the F.W.I.C., with an album from the National Federation of Great Britain as a token of gratitude for the kindness received from the Canadian W.I. An attractive box, decorated in W.I. colours, was presented by Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, on behalf of Sherbrooke County, to Miss Christmas, who was delighted to find that it contained silk stockings.

An informal reception after the programme enabled those present to meet Miss Christmas, her delightful personality adding to the pleasure of her greeting. The members of the County W.I. were hostesses for the informal afternoon tea and delicious refreshments which followed the programme, with Mrs. M. E. McCurdy and Mrs. E. L. Atto doing the honours at the dainty tea-table with its decorations of spring flowers.

V. D. Information

by G. A. LeBaron

The venereal diseases — syphilis and gonorrhoea — have caused more pain and suffering for women than any other two infections. Needless deaths, sterility, abortions, crippled, deformed and blind babies have been the result of too little knowledge. It is a woman's right and her duty, not only to herself, but to her children, to obtain such knowledge. Unless she is willing to face facts, she cannot protect either herself or her children.

Anyone can catch either syphilis or gonorrhoea — these are not limited to the immoral — many who are innocent of wrong doing catch them: sometimes because of man's ignorance or unfairness.

Syphilis is caused by a small germ or parasite. If these germs enter the body they will slowly destroy vital organs.

The only way you can catch syphilis is from another person — usually from sex intimacies with a person who is infected with the disease. This means that you contract

syphilis through sexual intercourse, or through kissing or "petting".

Many children are born with syphilis because their mothers have it.

People who have syphilis should not marry until their doctor tells them it is safe to do so. Persons about to marry, should have blood tests to show that syphilis is absent.

The first sign of syphilis is a small sore where the germs enter the body — usually on the sex organs, sometimes on the lips or in the mouth. Since this sore may be inside a woman's body, she may not know it is there and the infection may thus spread through the entire body without her knowledge. If nothing is done to cure syphilis, sooner or later sores appear on the body and blindness, mental trouble, paralysis, or even death will result. Many people die every year from syphilis.

Syphilis can be cured. Your doctor will give you a course of treatments; these usually do not even interfere with your work.

A woman with syphilis has about one chance in six of bearing a healthy baby. A blood test will determine whether or not the disease is present. Its presence may involve serious consequences to the mother, prove fatal to the baby before its birth or handicap the baby for life. The test is important enough so that the Provincial Governments have made it available to the public free of charge. If an expectant mother who has syphilis, begins treatments before the fifth month of pregnancy, the baby, in almost every case, will be born alive and healthy.

Gonorrhoea is not the same as syphilis. A woman contracts gonorrhoea by sexual intercourse with a man who has the disease. The symptoms are inflammation and some pus discharge from the sex organs.

Gonorrhoea is particularly serious for a woman because of the destruction of sex organs. It may necessitate the removal of the tubes and ovaries, resulting in childlessness. Many operations for so-called "female trouble" are the aftermath of gonorrhoea.

Gonorrhoea germs sometimes enter the joints and cause arthritis so severe that the person cannot walk or move legs or arms. If the germs enter the heart they cause death of heart failure.

If some of the pus discharge accidentally gets into the eyes from the hands or a towel, it may cause blindness.

Gonorrhoea is not passed on to babies like syphilis but if a woman has gonorrhoea, some of the germs may get into the baby's eyes at birth and unless properly treated will result in blindness.

Gonorrhoea can be cured. It does not take a long time like syphilis. There is a new drug which has been known to cure gonorrhoea in as short a time as five days.

If you have any reason to think you may have syphilis or gonorrhoea yourself - go to a doctor at once. The doctor keeps your case confidential. You need not run the risk of letting the disease cripple or kill you or your children because you are afraid to go to the doctor; or because you are afraid someone will find out about it.

Help other women to learn the truth about syphilis and gonorrhoea.

If you are a mother, you owe it to your children to tell them the facts about these diseases. Tell them the truth before they pick up the wrong kind of information from somebody else.

"VENEREAL DISEASE IS A CRIME IF YOU HIDE IT."

The Larger School Unit

by Agnes L. Patterson

During the past number of years Protestant educationalists in the Province of Quebec have been working towards the organization of larger school units in the counties where Protestants are most thickly settled, outside the Island of Montreal.

The Central School Board is by no means a recent innovation. The Montreal Protestant Central School Board has been operating successfully for a number of years and Central School Boards have been formed for some time in certain parts of Ontario, Alberta, and Manitoba; and British Columbia and Nova Scotia have been considering their introduction.

Contrary to the belief of certain parties opposed to the idea, the Larger School Unit is not being organized with the idea of levying more taxes, but rather, where taxes are concerned, to abolish the irregularities of assessments and varying rates of taxation in the country and to put them all on an equal basis.

The purpose of the Act passed in June 1944 which provides for the establishment of County School Boards, is to help develop education further in the rural districts of Quebec and to give greater control in the aforementioned Counties to those persons who are the most progressive and interested in the bettermen of education.

Perhaps the greatest benefit to be derived from the formation of County School Board would be in the further consolidation of rural schools. Many schools have been

recently consolidated but there is still room for expansion in this respect. without a doubt a child will progress more quickly if there are a goodly number of pupils in each grade taught by one teacher, than in a school with only a few in each of two, three or more grades, taught by one

In an age with ever growing facilities for transportation schools which were too far apart for consolidation in the horse-and-buggy days can now be brought together with the school bus very easily. When a number of schools are under the same Board more expensive equipment can be secured and used in all the schools in that area.

At present rural school children going to a High School may have to pay high fees for the privilege. This sometimes results in a shortened period of school life, depending on the ability of the parents to meet these obligations. Under the Central School Board system, children from each area could attend any school in it by paying resident's fees only.

Then, teachers who are specialists could travel from school to school, giving instruction in their own line in each school. Supervisors could be appointed by the Board when considered necessary.

A county School Board consists of five members elected by delegates from the different school boards concerned. A Chairman is chosen from among these five members, and the secretary is hired. Any rate-payer can be elected to the Central Board; he does not necessarily have to be a member of a School Board. At least 50% of the schools in an area have to agree on having a County Board before it can be formed. Once formed any Board can withdraw from the County Board within thirty days. The duties of the local Boards will remain practically the same as they are now. The County Boards engage teachers with the assistance of the local Boards, but the local Boards will engage all other employees.

No doubt a goodly number of men from the Armed Forces will be encouraged to return to the land when they return to Canada, if they are sure of the security of a good education for their children. To make this possible, is one of the tasks which those for whom they fought should see accomplished as a small return for their gallant and dangerous services.

Q. W. I. Notes

Argenteuil County. Brownsburg Branch gave \$5. to the County Scholarship Fund, and adopted the Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan. Frontier Branch had a course in Handicraft taught by Macdonald College instructors, and an address by Mr. W. W. McCutcheon. Sugarless recipes were exchanged, and bedding sent to fire sufferers. Jerusalem-Bethany had a paper on gardening and a spelling contest. A paper on making war-time clothing last was read. Mille Isles Branch sent gifts to three shut-ins, and offered prizes in three local schools. Fair work was discussed and plants and slips exchanged. Lachute Branch received new books from McGill Travelling Library. A delightful and instructive address was given by Mrs. Harold Soper, guest speaker for the day, on house plants and bulbs. A social evening was enjoyed at Morin Heights, and a presentation made to a bride. Pioneer held several social events, also an exchange of slips and plants. An instructive talk on the cooking of meats by Mrs. John Bradley was much appreciated.

Brome County. Abercorn Branch had suggestions on the care of chickens and made plans for a sale.

Compton County. Brookbury assisted at a party for a returned man and his bride, presenting them with a gift of money. Gifts for two new babies and fruit for the sick were provided in this Branch. An electric lamp was presented to a member who was leaving, and \$5. donated to the local cemetery fund. The grafting of fruit trees and the culture of the iris was described in the Bury Branch meeting. A contest on seed guessing was held. At a later meeting the removal of stains from linen was described, and a sale was planned. Canterbury had a paper on Women as Farmers and a demonstration in handicrafts. Benefits of the Experimental farms to the farmer was the subject of a discussion period. The Family Allowance Plan, its advantages and disadvantages, was discussed in East Angus Branch. The Branch planned to have the examination of the eyes of the school children take place before the end of the school year. East Clifton Branch adopted the Blue Cross Plan. A gift was presented to a recent bride. An address on civil defence in England by a returned soldier was an interesting feature of the meeting. The May meeting happened on V-E day and the programme was in character. A baby "shower" was a pleasing event of the meeting.

Chateauguay-Huntingdon Counties. Aubrey-Riverfield had a display of home-made greeting cards. This Branch owns two hospital beds which are kept supplied with linen. An address by Miss Roske, a Polish prisoner of war in Germany, who has recently joined her parents in Huntingdon, proved interesting. Dundee Branch had good reports on all departments and an address by Rev. A. Hagar on the topic "Pa's idea of the Institute'." Suggestions on local improvements and post-war problems were included in this address. Franklin Centre had an address on Democracy, and another on the new textile fabric called Ardil, which is made from peanuts. Ormstown Branch discussed Family Allowances and the Blue Cross Plan, Culture of plants and shrubs suitable for the locality were discussed, also their arrangement to make a picture garden, by R. J. M. Reid, Horticulturist. A brief memorial for President Roosevelt was observed. At a later meeting a talk on milk and its values was given. Other topics discussed were ways of ironing, the War Charities Act, Easter, and bird lore, followed by a bird contest. A contribution was voted towards the local Hospital funds.

Gaspe County. The Place of the Rural Woman was the subject of an interesting paper in the L'Anse Aux Cousins Branch.

Gatineau County. The cooking of meats was the subject of an interesting paper in Eardley Branch charts showing the different cuts were used and folders with printed instructions were distributed. Mother's Day was observed, also V. E. Day, with a brief silence for those who will not return. Kazabazua Branch distributed seeds to six schools in the County, and arranged the School Fair programme. Rupert Branch provided shrubs and plants for the cemetery. A reading on Poultry was given by Mrs. Moore. This Branch is providing Honor Rolls for three schools. Wright Branch held a slip and plant exchange, and held a contest on names of flowers. Assistance was given to the Blood Bank, and \$3. to the Blood Clinic. A tribute to President Roosevelt was led by Mrs. W. Ellard. A contribution was voted to the School Fair. Inez Derby gave a paper on the cooking of meats. Other subjects discussed were home-made versus ready-made clothing, the latter in the form of a debate.

Huntingdon County. Howick Branch has a bed which can be used by patients in their own homes, which is often much appreciated. Howick Branch had as special speaker at the May meeting, Mr. April of St. Martine, who described the flax industry in Quebec.

Montcalm County. Rawdon Branch donated a clock and globe to the Intermediate school, and contacted the local Council with regard to the sale of liquor. Travelling Libraries from McGill were secured and welfare and health work carried on.

Mississquoi County. Family Allowances were discussed in Cowansville Branch. A humourous reading, true or false contest and new desert recipes were features of the programme. St. Armand held its annual exchange of slips, and heard a talk on England in war-time.

Pontiac County. Bristol Busy Bees had readings from the book of poems: Life in a Prison Camp, and planned a flower show in the Autumn. Mrs. M. Duke gave an interesting paper on education in Fort Coulonge Branch, and Nurse Mary Donlan of the Pontiac Health Unit gave an outline of the work of the Unit among the children of the district. Plans for the Shawville County Fair were discussed. Stark's Corners made and sold a Dresden quilt. Sick calls were made and fruit distributed. Wyman Branch planned a flower contest for the late summer, and had papers on the culture and care of flowers. A V-E Day programme was carried out with appropriate music, followed by the usual business routine. A talk on meat cooking was given, with an exchange of favourite methods. Mrs. Hutchison presented each member present with a number of gladioli bulbs to be grown for a flower contest later on. Mrs. McLellan, a charter member for thirty-three years, was presented with an address and gift on her departure for a new home.

Quebec County. Valcartier Branch planned two social events. An address by Mr. Tweedel on the Blue Cross Plan was a feature of the meeting.

Richmond County. The Cleveland Branch distributed seeds for a fall contest and made a contribution to the Richmond Library, and Denison's Mill's made plans to raise funds by social gatherings. Melbourne Ridge Branch catered for the lunch at an auction . Mr. L. Beaudoin, Agronome, gave an address on the home garden. A sale of plants and bulbs netted \$7.75 for the society. Shipton Branch sent an annual report also War Services report, neither of which can be published here. A War Bond, fifty dollars, was bought by the branch. Spooner Pond Branch catered for a Mason's banquet in Richmond and purchased a \$50. Victory Bond. Maple sugar for the Navy League was given in response to the roll call. A sale of cooking was held, and a bedspread sold helped the Branch funds.

Rouville County. Miss Evelyn Walker, new Q.W.I. demonstrator, visited and addressed the Branch at Abbotsford on Family Allowances and thrift buying.

Shefford County. Granby Hill welcomes the war brides, one of whom has joined the Branch and is a regular attendant at the meetings.

Sherbrooke County. Ascot Branch held a parade of home-made dresses and brought quilt blocks to the meeting. A musical programme was enjoyed, and a tribute of silence was paid to President Roosevelt. Belvidere distributed seeds for a vegetable contest. A talk on the Victorian Order of Nurses was a feature of the programme, also a

tribute of silence in memory of President Roosevelt. A sale of vegetables and flower bulbs brought gratifying results. Miss Elizabeth Christmas, National Organizer of British Women's Institutes, was a guest and became a member of the Branch, and was presented with a corsage of W. I. Colours, and a membership pin. Miss Christmas reviewed the work of the W. I. in Great Britain, Others present were Mrs. R. Thomson, Prov. Vice-President, Mrs. A. E. Abercrombie, Prov. Secretary, Mrs. G. Kuhring. F.W.I.C. Cor. Sec. and Mrs. Hammond of the Family Herald. A wedding gift of a blanket was presented to a bride. Brompton Road held a community social evening. and provided an Easter dinner for the pupils of the local school; a ham and egg supper was served to a Sherbrooke club, with sugar-on-snow after the main course. Gifts were sent to shut-ins. Cherry River had several papers read, and an exchange of slips and bulbs for a fall show. The sum of \$5.90 was voted to the cemetery funds. Following the business meeting Lennoxville Branch accepted an invitation to the High School where a demonstration on saladmaking was given by Miss McKeon, Household Science Teacher. An attendance contest, with leaders, was arranged for the balance of the year, and sunshine bags for the summer decided upon. A talk on the Soy Bean was given by Mr. MacMillan. Orford Branch held a brief memorial for President Roosevelt with a reading by Mrs. G. Richards on memories of Roosevelt.

Stanstead County. Ayer's Cliff had an address by Mr. McMillan of Lennoxville on the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Beebe Branch memorialized President Roosevelt in a short service at the opening of the meeting. The Topic for the day's programme was "China." The ancient civilization of China was described, as was also her skill in all kinds of art. An exhibit of Chinese hangings and a bowl over one hundred years old was shown. The National anthem of China was played, and an instructive and interesting programme concluded. In Minton Branch the Blue Cross Plan was discussed in a paper by Mrs. G. A. Lebaron, Provincial Convener of Welfare and Health. Stanstead North sent cheer to sick people, and a funeral design to a bereaved family. Way's Mills made plans for the dedication of a memorial and its presentation to Memorial Hall. Tomifobia's meeting fell on V-E Day, so the meeting was adjourned to listen in on the programme of the King's broadcast.

Chinese Platoon in C. A.

A full platoon of Chinese soldiers, most of them Canadian-born, have completed basic training at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, and say they're ready for action in the Pacific.

There are a number of Chinese officers in the Canadian Army and the RCAF, but this is believed to be the first time a whole platoon has graduated from a training centre.

Seams and Seam Finishes

by Dorothy A. Morgan

There are several kinds of seams and the one you choose to use should depend upon your fabric and the article being made.

1. Plain Seam. This is the simplest seam and can be used on almost any article or garment. To make a plain seam, place the right sides of the material together so that the raw edges of the seams come together. Pin, baste and sitch an even distance in from the edge of the material. The seam allowance of practically every commercial pattern is either ½" or ½". Usually a plain seam is pressed open, but sometimes the two raw edges are pressed to one side. In either case the seam should be finished. There are two reasons for finishing a seam. One is to make it look nicer and the second and more important one is to keep the raw edge from ravelling. The type of finish to be used depends on how easily the material ravels.

How To Finish A Plain Seam

- (a) Pinking. Pinking is notching the raw edges as in diagram 1. Pinking may be done with pinking shears, a pinking machine or with ordinary scissors if you have lots of patience. It should never be used on a fabric which ravels readily as it merely gives your seam a neat appearance.
- (b) Overcasting. Overcasting may be done whether the seam is pressed open or to one side. This is one method of keeping a raw edge from ravelling. It will also add to the appearance of a seam if it is done evenly and neatly.

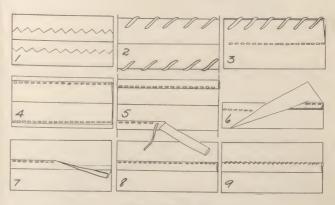
To overcast use a thread that matches the fabric and avoid drawing the stitches to tight. Sew over and over the raw edge taking stitches about ½" deep and ½" apart. See diagrams 2 and 3.

(c) Turning and Stitching. If your fabric ravels very badly, this is the finish to use. It is also good on an unlined jacket as it looks very trim. Do not use it on a very heavy material as it will be too bulky.

Turn under the raw edge a little less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " and stitch close to the folded edge. This may be done by machine or by hand. See diagram 4.

(d) Binding. Binding is an excellent finish for unlined jackets and coats and wool fabrics that ravel easily. It is not too bulky for a heavy material: A rayon binding on the straight of goods is suitable for seams.

Press the binding with a crease through the center. Slip this over the raw edge of the seam and baste in place. Be sure it is on evenly and then stitch on the machine. See diagram 5.



TYPES OF SEAMS

- Pinked seam.
 Seam pressed open and over-cast.
 Seam edges pressed to one side and over-cast together.
 Raw edges turned and stitched.
 Raw edges bound.
 French seam.
 Flat felled seam, stitched.
 Flat felled seam, hemmed.
- 2. French Seam. A French seam is best used on fine fabrics such as lawn, nainsook, batiste, organdy, chiffon, lingerie silk and all such fabrics which are sheer and delicate. It is especially good for undergarments and baby clothes. It is also used on pillow cases.

To make a French seam, place the wrong sides of the fabric together. Make a plain seam using up less than one-half of the seam allowance. Trim the raw edges until they are even. Press the seam and turn it so that the right sides of the fabric are together. Make a second seam using the remainder of the seam allowance. Before stitching, turn to the right side and see that the trimmed raw edge is completely enclosed in the second seam. Then stitch and press. See diagram 6.

3. Flat Felled Seam. This is the seam you find on men's shirts, on tailored blouses and pajamas.

Make a plain seam on the right side of your garment. Trim one edge to ½". Turn under the longer edge and baste it flat over the trimmed one. Before stitching, press the seam flat on both sides and be sure it is even. Then stitch. The stitching shows on the outside of the garment as in diagrams 7 and 8.

Some prefer this stitching to appear on the inside of the garment. In this case make your first plain seam on the wrong side of the material. Then proceed as above.

For a daintier felled seam, the second stitching may be done by hand using a fine hemming stitch as in diagram 9. This of course would be on the inside.



GNB DNIVID LEARNING



Record Attendance at Farm Forum Annual Meeting



Delegates to the annual meeting came from all parts of the province.

There was a record attendance of over 250 people at the 5th annual meeting of the Quebec Council of Farm Forums at Macdonald College on Saturday, June 2nd.

Beginning at 10 A.M. with a business meeting, and concluding in the afternoon with a trip around the college property, the delegates who came from all districts in which Farm Forums are organized had a full day.

The executive was re-elected with one new member to bring it up to five:

President, Allan Crutchfield; 1st Vice-President, P. D. MacArthur; 2nd Vice-President, Stuart Armstrong; Additional member, W. G. Macdougall; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Alex Sim.

A new council also took over the reins of office, most of the members having been elected in county rallies earlier in the spring. The members are as follows: Pontiac, Mrs. Arthur Dagg; Gatineau, Miller Gibson, Argenteuil, Stuart Armstrong; Chateauguay, J. D. Lang; Huntingdon, R. J. Reid; Mississquoi-Rouville, Murray Mason; Brome-Shefford, Gordon Shufelt; Stanstead, Carl Corey; Sherbrooke, Mrs. Donald MacElrea (term extended for one month); Richmond, Wheeler Fowler; Compton, J. D. Harrison; Members-at-large, Allan Crutchfield, Alex Bothwell, W. G. Macdougall, P. D. MacArthur.

Speakers and Guests

The delegates were welcomed to Macdonald College by the Acting Vice-Principal, R. Summerby.

During the afternoon session two outstanding speakers addressed the assembly. A. B. Macdonald, formerly of the Extension Department at St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S., now national organizer of the Co-operative Union of Canada with offices at Ottawa, spoke on the choices thinking people have to make in building a sound economy for Canada.

Ralph Staples of Toronto, National Secretary, Farm Radio Forum, gave a vigorous presentation of the value of the Farm Forum movement to Canadian agriculture.

Guests of the council included: Fergus Mutrie and Lamont Tilden of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation; Romeo Martin of the Co-opérative Fedérée; J. E. Lemire, Nolesque April, W. J. Delaney of the Quebec Department of Agriculture; Evelyn Walker, Demonstrator, Quebec Women's Institute; Jos. Galway, United Farmers Co-operative Company, Toronto. Members of the college staff who had spoken at Farm Forum gatherings during the past year were also guests of the Council.

President's Report

I would like first of all to welcome the delegates of the Farm Forums in Quebec to our 5th Annual Meeting at Macdonald College. This assembly is one which is attracting more and more farmers each year and I think that we can look forward to it becoming an even more important event when transportation problems become easier.

I want to take this opportunity of thanking Macdonald College on behalf of the Council for their hospitality and



Some of the delegates had their lunch in the College diningroom; others brought picnic lunches.

for all the arrangements they have made on our behalf again this year.

As your President I want to report briefly the work of the Council since our last meeting.

At the October meeting of the Council Mr. P. D. MacArthur, who was then the president found it necessary to resign owing to pressure of other duties and since I was the first vice-president, the Council asked me to assume the responsibilities of the presidency. Mr. MacArthur was then persuaded to assume the position of first vice-president.

A year ago the Council recognized the need for leader-ship training and voted \$150.00 for scholarships for Camp Macdonald. This was intended to assist Farm Forum members to attend this leadership training course. Unfortunately only three people, of which I had the pleasure of being one, were able to take advantage of this. The same amount has been voted for again this year and it is my sincere hope that there will be enough members of the Farm Forums attending Camp Macdonald this year to use up the entire grant.

A year ago the question of the price and control of maple products was very much to the fore, and the Annual Meeting instructed the Council to see what steps should be taken to secure representation on the advisory committee on maple products of the W.P.T.B. Working through the Ottawa office of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture we approached the Board and persuaded them not only to appoint our own representative, Mr. Floyd Stevenson of Franklin Centre, but to name other farmer representatives to this Board.

The Council is very happy to report an increase in its revenue. Not only was there a substantial increase in the contributions of the Farm Forums themselves, but the Co-opérative Fedérée which has maintained an interest in our work for a number of years increased their grant to

\$1000. The regular grant of \$2000 from the Department of Agriculture in Quebec was renewed.

Besides maintaining the work of the Council and of servicing the Farm Forum groups with bulletins and other material out of these funds we have been able to make a grant of \$100.00 a month to the Adult Education Service of Macdonald College to pay for the stenographical and clerical work. It should be noted that in addition to this the Council pays the Service for postage, envelopes, and other stationery, but that it receives without any charge the use of the office space, typewriters, and other expensive equipment which are used freely on behalf of Farm Forum work.

The Council has renewed its membership in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture and the Canadian Association for Adult Education.

Through our membership in the Canadian Federation of Agriculture we have been able to support the plans that the Federation is making to organize a world conference of agricultural leaders; to support and use the facilities available through its representative on the War Assets Corporation, and to make constant use of the facilities of the Ottawa office of the Federation in securing information for our members.

I think one of the most important meetings of the year was when we met at the Queen's Hotel on February 23rd in co-operation with the Annual Meeting of the Co-opérative Fedérée, when we were able to discuss problems of interest to the members of the Council with officials of the Fedérée. We also discussed the need of field work, your Secretary and President were appointed to secure a field man who might work part time or even full time to assist in forming new listening groups, and also help in action projects especially in co-operative work. We are hoping to be able to secure a suitable field man before the end of the summer.



Members of the Quebec Farm Forum Council for the coming year.

The Council at its last meeting decided to give less attention to resolutions than it has in the past hoping that more time could be spent on these questions during the fall months particularly at the county rallies and that the Council would hold its fall meeting after the rallies when these resolutions can be put together and prepared for sending on to the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

Allan H. Crutchfield

Secretary's Report

Another Farm Forum season is finished — the fifth for us in Quebec, though many of our groups have been operating longer than five years. Since October 30, 1944, when the new season began 88 forums have reported 1051 meetings, with a total of 16,000 people attending. This figure does not include rallies, and joint meetings on Fourth Nights. It is impossible to clothe these cold figures with the warmth of living that they represent: the efforts our members put forth to attend these gatherings, bad roads, and almost impossible weather seemed to hold no terrors for our members.

From our office last year approximately 18,000 pieces of literature were distributed to our members. We spent \$96.00 in stamps and used about 20,000 sheets of stationery.

Educational Action

These attendance records also fail to represent to us adequately the extent of this adult education program. We know that our members have used the Macdonald College Travelling Libraries, that they listened regularly to other educational broadcasts. The rural circuits of the National Film Board have been used more widely. Community Schools have been organized. Matters affecting the school, health, nutrition, and recreation have been the concern of our members. It goes without saying that their reading and thinking have taken on a maturity and a new seriousness on matters that concerned the social and economic welfare of farmers as well as broader questions of national and international concern.

National Action

Your president has reported the activities of your Council with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. I hope we feel that every time the Canadian Federation of Agriculture takes action, that it is action we are taking, that it succeeds or fails to the extent that we support it. For instance, one of the most popular resolutions passed at the annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture—one that attracted headlines in the papers in both the east and west, was our own resolution on housing. The terms of this resolution were delivered to the Dominion cabinet in March.

Community Action

But many of our problems can be solved by our own efforts in our own communities. We call these action projects. Two new creameries have been established by farm-

ers, instigated largely by Forum members in Quyon and Melbourne Ridge. This brings the total up to five creameries organized by Forum members.

In Pontiac County, they have organized a Mutual Fire Insurance Company with over \$250,000 in assurance. This grew out of an action project among the Farm Forums in Pontiac.

We Are Growing

In most counties there has been a growth in the numbers of registered forums during the past five years in Quebec. We have been studying the records very carefully during the past few weeks. We have been re-reading the reports our groups made in 1941, and down to the present time. We want to find out what has been happening in the groups, what development has taken place, if attitudes have changed. From the registration form we hope to discover what is happening to our membership — if it is constant — if it fluctuates. In a few months we hope to have answers to these questions, answers that will help us in the Adult Education Service do a better job for you. I hope it will also help you to realize how important your reports and questionnaires are to us in doing this work.

Finally, may I thank you all for your courteous cooperation during the last year, for your zeal, and at times for your patience with our office. Especially I want to thank the secretaries. What we are doing in this movement is making history. We have first of all a farm organization speaking for, and representing, farmers. Secondly, we have an on-going and agressive adult educational program. Thirdly, we have a department in an agricultural college striving to channel out to farmers material and data on production problems, in social and economic questions, that will help farm people to farm better, and to build better communities and a better Canada.

R. Alex Sim



Several hundred smudge pots, most of them hurriedly made from empty 105-ounce tins and burning fuel-oil, saved the College tomato and strawberry crops during the cold nights early in June.

Forums Promote Creamery

Farm Forum activities have borne fruit in Richmond County. Organization has been completed of the Melboro Co-operative Creamery. Ten Farm Forum members of the Melborne Ridge, Melboro and Kingsbury Forums took the leadership in raising \$9,000. to purchase a creamery.

Thirty-six paid up members, each investing \$100. in the enterprise, were secured and more are expected. Capital was borrowed from the local Caisse Populaire, and valuable assistance was given by the Co-opérative Fédérée and the Department of Agriculture at Quebec.

The officers are: President: George Barrington; Vice-Pres.: H. Champigny; Directors: Leo Bombardier, Delbert Stevens, Wm. Frank.

The Journal hopes to report shortly on the development of a new co-operative creamery in Quyon, and of a Mutual Life Insurance Company at Shawville, both action projects of Farm Forums in Pontiac County.

Film Season Finishes

Commencing in September, the Quebec English speaking film circuits have carried on throughout the winter and spring, despite difficulties of weather and travel. "Harvests for Tomorrow" and "Lessons for Living" were the two most popular films shown this season.

On the one full-time and three part-time circuits there was an average of 63 showings per month, including school and evening showings. Total monthly attendance ranged from 2820 people in September when only Bob Taylor's Circuit I had started, to 6485 in November, when the other 3 circuits had begun showings. The average total attendance for one month was 5234.

The average number of persons who saw each showing ranged from 70.1 in January to 89.8 in November.

Many communities have combined film showings with recreation, discussion, farm forum business, special speakers and other events.

Here is a list of the communities where films were shown either by a local person or by National Film Board field representatives:—

Circuit I (R. E. Taylor, Field Representative)

Weir, Morin Heights, Arundel, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, Rougemont, Abbotsford, West Brome, East Farnham, Hatley, Way's Mills, Beebe, Graniteville, Tomifobia, Georgeville, Fitch Bay, Hurdman, Athelstan, Dundee, Ormstown, Franklin, Havelock.

Circuit II (Voluntary)

Granby, Waterloo, Knowlton, Sutton, Ayer's Cliff, Richmond, Coaticook, Dixville, Barnston, Kensington, Huntingdon, Lachute.

Circuit III (Irwin Smart, Field Representative)
Portage du Fort, Kazabazua, Wakefield, Quyon, Fort

Coulonge, Campbell's Bay, Bryson, Shawville, Bristol, Austin, Charteris, North Onslow, Stark's Corners.

Circuit X (Roy Stringer)
Grenville, Bell's Falls, Kilmar.

Parents and Children

by Mary Avison

Reliability and Self-Dependence

"I do wish my children were more reliable" said Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Smith. "Your boy and girl are so responsible. I could never trust my Jane to look after the house and get supper like your Suzan does. She'd be sure to burn the vegetables and ruin the pot or something else scatterbrain . . . and your Bill is so polite too. Why, whenever he comes over here, he always says "good afternoon" and hangs up his things so nicely. I can never get John to put his where they belong or to speak up politely to my visitors!"

But on occasions, Mrs. Smith probably feels just the same about her two. After all John and Jane are as normal ordinary boys and girls as Bill and Suzan.

Reliability and self-dependence are not qualities that are learned in a month or a year — or five, or ten for that matter. They are developed gradually over the years, and many a grown man or woman is not reliable or self-dependent in more than a few directions. How many mothers can choose a hat without the help of a friend? How many fathers depend on others for their opinions in politics? There are women who can't stay alone in a house, men who can't sew on a button and as for politeness — it does depend on the situation, doesn't it?

In the school years, these qualities develop in various directions, as children have opportunities to try them out in specific fields. A boy learns to be responsible about fires and stoves, about books and gardens, animals or shopping, tools or people, depending on what chances he has to be responsible *successfully*. If a boy is given opportunities but too much is expected of him at first, if adults are irritated or over-critical when he is less than perfect, he feels baffled and confused and is discouraged from trying again.

If parents expect him to be responsible only in directions which don't interest him at all, like keeping his room tidy and his hands clean, but won't allow him any responsibility in the directions in which he is keen to take it. the directions which recognize his tremendous energy and widening interests — such as having his own chickens and selling the eggs, or travelling alone on the train or bus, building his own play-house or wagon, choosing his own friends and organizing his own clubs and expeditions — then responsible action itself becomes dull, uninteresting, a necessary duty rather than the invigorating adventure it should be to all healthy boys and girls.



THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College - Staff, Students, Graduates

Teachers and Homemakers to Return

The coming session will see Macdonald College running at full capacity once more, for the School for Teachers is moving back and the Homemaker course will be given again after a lapse of three years.

Ever since the session of 1942-43 the School for Teachers has been operating at Strathcona Hall in Montreal, having been moved away from Macdonald to make place for the C.W.A.C. training centre. The Montreal location, although the best that could be found, was not entirely satisfactory. The spacious lecture and laboratory rooms which had always been available at Macdonald could not be duplicated in the new quarters and, what was more serious, facilities for practice teaching, a particularly important part of teacher-training, were much more difficult to arrange in the city than at Mac, where a fully-equipped school is right on the campus. The staff, however, managed to overcome all these difficulties and the standard of training did not suffer.

The School for Teachers' students, however, although they obtained just as good a course of training in Montreal, to a large degree were forced to forego the advantages and pleasures of residential college life, for though there were living quarters at Strathcona Hall, most of the students during the past three years were natives of Montreal and lived at home, coming down to the Sherbrooke Street school for classes daily. The social contacts with other members of their own class and with the students in Agriculture and Household Science, which they could have enjoyed at Macdonald, were entirely lacking. They had no opportunity to take part in all the organized activities which take up so large a part of our students' time outside of class hours; the plays, debates, dances and other entertainments, to say nothing of the organized sports. The impact of the war has been felt more forcibly by School for Teachers' students than by any other University group.

One fact which has been noted during the three years that the school has been in Montreal is the much larger proportion of Montreal girls who enter the course as compared with girls from outside the city. It is the hope of the authorities that, with the School once again at Macdonald College, girls and boys from the rural parts of the

province will again come forward in large numbers to train as teachers. Their services are urgently required, and we hope to welcome many of them on September 4th.

The Homemakers

Another group which we have missed at the College during the C.W.A.C. occupation are the Homemakers — the girls taking the one-year course in Household Science — but they too will be back again in September, for the course is to be resumed. This is a practical course in homemaking which teaches the girls how to tackle and solve all questions connected with managing a home, teaches something of the theory of nutrition and gives them actual practice in meal planning and serving, household administration, budgeting, laundering, clothing construction and so forth. It has proved very popular in the past and judging by the number of requests for information that have been received in the past few weeks, will be well attended again this session.

With these two classes back again, and with the prospect of record enrollment in the regular agriculture and household science courses, Macdonald College is looking forward to a busy session in 1945-46.

1945 Graduate is Scholarship Winner



La Corporation des Agronomes has awarded one of its post-graduate scholarships to Pierre Lessard, B.Sc. (Agr.), a member of the graduating class of 1945.

Mr. Lessard will register at Cornell University next fall to take a course of study leading to the M.Sc. degree. The subject of his studies will be the marketing of fruits and vegetables in Montreal.

She: "You say a pat on the back develops character?"
He: "Yes, if administered young enough, often enough and low enough."



We Canadians, together with the citizens of the United States and Great Britain, will eat less sugar during the balance of 1945.

To meet our own needs and the urgent requirements of our Allies and the liberated countries, our share of the reduction must total nearly 200,000,000 pounds of sugar during the rest of the year.

To assure fair distribution of what is left, the sugar ration

is to be cut by five pounds during the next seven months by reducing the monthly allotment to one pound in June, July, August, October and December. In September and November, the allowance will remain unchanged at two pounds.

The ten pound sugar allotment for home canning, represented by twenty extra preserves coupons, remains unchanged. Two regular preserves coupons will continue to become valid each month.

ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS ABOUT SUGAR

- Q. How does Canada get its share of world sugar supplies?
- A World stocks are pooled by the Combined Food Board of the United Nations which allots sugar to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform per capita basis.
- Q. Where does the rest of the world sugar supply go?
- A. To other claimants, including liberated areas, European neutrals, Russia, the Middle East, New Zealand and other sugar importing countries. Approximately one-half of this total is destined for liberated areas.
- Q. Is there less sugar in the world today?
- A. Yes. Because needs are up and production is down, world sugar stocks reached a new low at the beginning of 1945. By the end of the year, they will be down again, this time to a dangerous minimum.
- Q. Why is there more demand for sugar?
- A. The rising demand largely reflects the needs of liberated areas.
- Q. Why is there less production?
- A. World sugar output is lower for these reasons:
 - Enemy occupation of some sources such as Java and the Philippines. Java, of course, is still in Japanese hands and, although the Philippines are liberated, production is not expected to be restored until late in 1946.
 - Other export countries have experienced serious shortages of labour and fertilizer.
 - 3. Record drought conditions and hurricanes have also cut into production in the important West Indian area.

INDUSTRIAL AND QUOTA USERS TO GET LESS

Effective July 1, 1945, sugar made available to industrial users, such as bakers, biscuit and breakfast cereal manufacturers, makers of soft drinks, confectionery and candy, and jam and wine manufacturers, will again be reduced.

A further cut is also being made in the allotment to quota users, such as public eating places, while similar reductions are being made by the Armed Forces in the sugar quotas for service personnel.

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

SUGAR IS SCARCE - USE IT SPARINGLY

AOG PRODUCERS! A Steady Volume of BACON on the British Market REQUIRES PLANNING

During the war years a very large bacon trade with Britain has been developed. A satisfactory market for all that can be produced until the end of 1946 is assured.

A steady export outlet for a large volume of bacon every year is vital to a sound Canadian hog industry.

A lasting place on the British market and one which will be of greatest value to hog producers can be assured only by the continued producing of bacon hogs in large volume.

Retaining the British market will require planning ahead by every hog producer. If you are a hog producer ask yourself these questions:

- 1. Have I made my plans to produce hogs regularly?
- 2. Am I making the best use of feeds?
- 3. Is my equipment designed for convenience and to save labour?
- 4. Am I raising as many hogs as my farm practice warrants?
- 5. Am I producing a high percentage of Grade A hogs?

Can you answer "yes" to these questions? If you can, you are helping Canada and yourself to retain a place of value on the British bacon market.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister